

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE PRUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THE three Revolutions of 1848 are running their course. Every day either presents a new spectacle or a new actor in these great commotions; and, before we have had time even to be astonished at the magnitude of one event, in its immediate or in its prospective consequences, another occurs to throw it into the shade, and to monopolise our attention. France has proclaimed her Constitution amid a popular indifference, as great within her own boundaries as beyond them. Yet, although every one feels that the present Constitution is a mere nullity, having no one's love, we know that it will depend upon the next move in the mighty game whether a Bonaparte shall attempt to supersede it by a military despotism, or whether a Cavaignac, or some newer name, shall, by taking the "Mountain" for his adviser, bring about the "Social and Democratic Republic," and so strangle the new-born liberty of 1848 by another process.

But, all-important as the events of Paris have been, they have recently been dwarfed, in men's imaginations, by the more exciting drama of Vienna. A week ago the eyes of all Europe were directed upon that city. They watched the waning authority of the Emperor restored at the price of the partial destruction, and perhaps the total alienation, of his ancient capital; and men of all shades of political opinion speculated with painful anxiety on the position into which victory on the one hand, or defeat on

the other, would lead his advisers. But no sooner has the victory been gained, than attention, fixed too long for these stirring times upon that one city, is called elsewhere to a course of events even more important—to the struggles between a King and his Parliament; to the resistance of the one, and to the encroachment of the other; far more momentous, both in their progress and their result, than the more vulgar conflicts of mobs and armies in the streets, and far more significant of the actual progress of constitutional liberty.

The state of Prussia is indeed precarious and peculiar. The question to be solved at Berlin has the merit of simplicity. It is not embarrassed, as in Austria, with considerations of race, language, or popular animosities of one district or province against the other. It is purely the elementary principle of a form of government, stripped of all extraneous circumstances, which is in debate. Its simplicity lends it grandeur. People who cannot disentangle the maze of Austrian or German politics generally, see what is meant in Prussia, and in this country especially, concentrate their attention upon events in Berlin—often with condemnation of the popular party, sometimes with sympathy, but always with a strong conviction that, for good or for evil, a mighty Revolution has been commenced, only to be compared to the great French Revolution of 1789 in its consequences, near or remote, upon the general fortunes of humanity.

The King of Prussia is evidently a well meaning man—as amiable as Charles I. or Louis XVI., but of more ability than either. Of a generous disposition, of a cultivated mind, of a courage to dare great things, and of a sagacity which, in ordinary times, would have rendered him illustrious amongst the Sovereigns of the earth, he has been placed in circumstances which have rendered all his fine qualities either of no account, or positively prejudicial to him. He is the victim of a procrastination which was not his own; and suffers, in his own person, as other Kings in past and present times,

and as private individuals do, for the errors of his predecessors. With an excellent system of National Education, which should be the boast of a free people, the educated Prussians were denied all participation in the management of their own affairs. Educated in arts, sciences, and philosophy, the Prussians were not allowed to educate themselves in politics, but were promised, at some remote period, the advantages of a constitutional form of Government. That promise was often made by the late King, but always deferred, until even fifteen or twenty years ago the stolidity of the Prussians, in submitting to be tantalised and mocked without a murmur of complaint or remonstrance, became a by-word in Europe. At last the present King ascended the throne. He remembered the broken promises of his father, and gave the Prussians a Constitution. But though the promise was kept in appearance, the Constitution was so exceedingly small a one—the rights affirmed in the people were so trifling—the system was so mere a shadow of Constitutionalism, as the world was acquainted with it in England and in France—that the Prussians could not see enough to be grateful for, and gave the King no thanks for his tardy and ineffective condescension. Nevertheless, had his lot been cast in less troublous times, the Constitution given by the King might have proved his wisdom, and provided the means for the gradual extension of those civil and political privileges which so educated a people as the Prussians would have peaceably secured for themselves as necessity arose. But the French Revolution acting upon the minds of the Prussians—the idea of German unity acting upon the mind both of King and people—threw them both off the safe track. The people demanded their freedom by a speedier process; and the King, fired with a sudden ambition, endeavoured to turn to the account both of Prussia and himself the great German movement that was in progress. Both are now suffering from the error they committed. The people are involved in a violent revolution; and the King, whose necessity it is to combat it, is embarked



DEMONSTRATION AT FLORENCE IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW MINISTRY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



in the conflict with a reputation damaged by the taint of his individual ambition—with the consciousness, moreover, that he aimed at great things and failed in them, and that the *prestige* of success does not envelope him.

Hitherto the Prussian revolution has marched rapidly. A National or Constituent Assembly, with the entire concurrence of the King and under his authority, has been called together to form a Constitution worthy of an intelligent nation that has determined to be free, and that is at the same time quite satisfied with a Monarchical form of Government under the actual dynasty. Such were the relative positions of the French people and their Monarch from 1789 to 1792, with this additional item of similarity between the French in those years and the Prussians in 1848, that the financial difficulties of each country rendered the Monarch more disposed than he might otherwise have been, to look for aid from the representatives of the people. The march of events has been marvellously similar both in the good and in the evil. The King has been declared to rule not by the grace of God, but by the will of the people; the privileges and titles of the nobility have been abolished; agriculture has been freed from the exactions and oppressions of the proprietorial class; all the ancient landmarks of society have been thrown down; all the intermediaries between the two poles of the political system, the mob and the chief magistrate, have been removed; and the kingly power has been invaded from day to day, until it has become evident to the whole of the Conservative body in Prussia, and to the King himself, that the Assembly has entered upon a policy inconsistent with a Monarchical form of Government. The King has therefore determined to show vigour in support of the authority still left to him, and to check the course of a revolution that threatens to involve Prussia in anarchy. But, unluckily, like the original grant of the Constitution, the step has been taken somewhat too late to be efficacious. The latest intelligence shows us the two great principles of the revolution and the reaction in open conflict—the King and the army on one side, the Assembly and the people on the other. Great faults have been committed by both, and both will have to expiate them. The appointment of the Brandenburg Ministry, which was the unhappy cause of the present dilemma of the Prussian Monarchy, was no doubt an injudicious, but it was by no means an unconstitutional step. The Assembly, in remonstrating against that appointment, and in fact threatening the King with the responsibility if he called such and such Ministers to his councils, was guilty of an unconstitutional act. Its course was to allow the Ministry to be appointed, and then in the usual way to vote it out again. The Assembly was too impatient for this, and not only outraged the King as a King, but as a gentleman, in the position it assumed towards him. Having taken that false step, neither King nor Assembly has been able to recede. The King, under the pretext—and it is evidently not an assumed one—that the deliberations of the Assembly at Berlin are not free, but that they are under the influence of an anarchical mob, has resorted to the bold course of removing the scene of its deliberations from Berlin to Brandenburg, and prorogued it in the meantime. The Assembly has refused either to separate or to remove. It urges that the King has no power; that it was called together by the will of the King and the nation to perform a certain task—the drawing up of a Constitution; and that, until that task be accomplished, the King has no power over it, either to prorogue or to dissolve. This was, of itself, a perilous position for both parties: perilous to the Assembly, lest the army should turn it out by main force, and the revolution be arrested by a *coup d'état*; and perilous to the Monarch, lest, in directing his army against the representatives of the people, the nation should not support him. There was, however, no possibility of receding. The Burgher Guard of Berlin was first of all called upon to prevent the meeting of the Assembly. The Burgher Guard unanimously refused. It undertook to preserve order in the metropolis, but it would not act against the Assembly. The troops were then ordered to interfere; and General Wrangel marched at the head of his dragoons, cleared the Assembly, and, like Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon before him, put the key in his pocket. The Assembly has adjourned to a new place of meeting, the "Schützen-Haus"—the *Jeu de Peau* of the German Revolution; the Burgher Guard has been dissolved; Berlin has been declared in a state of siege, and is in the full possession of the military. The Assembly, nothing daunted, has appointed a commission of sixteen to draw up a full report of all that has occurred, that an authentic statement may be distributed to the country; another commission of eight is to report upon the expediency of impeaching the Ministers for high treason; and, if the Crown persist in its resolution, of stopping the supplies.

These are great events. It is impossible to overrate their importance. If the populace of Berlin were a quiet and orderly population—if they trusted to the innate strength of ideas, and not to the brutal force of their arms, it would be safe to predict that the Assembly would ultimately come out as victor from this unfortunate strife, and that Frederick William would have to add one more fault or indiscretion to the many which, with the best intentions, and the most generous feeling, he has committed. The probability is, however, that the public peace of the capital will not be maintained; that the people will take the battle out of the Assembly into the streets, and be summarily defeated. The King of Prussia will then have breathing-time to look about him. His *coup d'état* will answer its purpose, and the final issue will be adjourned. We trust most fervently that the course of events will not prejudice his cause. Without him, Prussia would be the prey of anarchy, or of any daring adventurer that, after years of sorrow and bloodshed, should vault into his throne. With him, and under his constitutional rule, Prussia has her sole chance of happiness and freedom.

#### DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW MINISTRY, AT FLORENCE.

This very animated display of popular feeling took place at Florence, on the 29th ult., to commemorate the appointment of the two democratic Ministers, Guarrazzi and Montinelli. They are thorough-going "men of the people," and they have supplanted the Grand Duke's two Ministers, so that the enthusiasm scarcely knows any bounds.

The scene we have engraved shows an incident which excited very great interest. The procession halted at the Colonna St. Trinity, or of Justice: two or three ladders were tied together, which a man ascended with a flag, which he nailed at about half-way up the shaft, amidst the cheers of the multitude. There was a profusion of banners, inscribed "Viva Guarrazzi e Montinelli!" "Viva il Giornale Democratico!" The soldiers in the procession were the Civic Guard; and the banner-bearers were mostly volunteers against the Austrians: they wore a blouse with a cross on the breast, and blue trousers with a red stripe.

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF TEN LIVES.**—It has been reported at Lloyd's, this week, that the barque *Carmelite*, of Bangor, Captain Cole, from Fayal, 9th Sept., for Boston, with a cargo of sperm oil, wines, &c., and thirteen passengers, was abandoned at sea on the 29th of September, in a sinking condition, having been boarded by a sea while scudding in a gale on the 23rd, in lat. 36° 40' N., lon. 53° 30' W., which swept the decks and broached the vessel to. She was got before the wind again, leaking badly; soon became unmanageable, and broached to a second time, and capsized. Captain Cole, two mates, five seamen, and four passengers succeeded in regaining the vessel; nine passengers, three of them females, and one seaman, were drowned. About one hour after the vessel righted, with mainmast, fore and mizen topmasts gone, and full of water. She came to on the other tack, and lay on her beam-ends during the night. At daylight next morning the vessel was a complete wreck, the sea making a clear breach over her. Both mates were totally disabled, the crew wholly exhausted, and one passenger had a broken leg. The crew succeeded in clearing the wreck of broken spars, and saving a small quantity of beef and wine, on which they subsisted until the 29th, when they were taken off by the British barque *Castries*, Captain Hinds, from St. Lucia, bound to Dublin.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 15th, 1848.

You will, of course, expect to receive some account of the *Fete de la Constitution*. By five o'clock on Sunday morning one hundred thousand National Guards were donning their military costume. Before six o'clock all the inhabitants of Paris were awake from their slumbers by the noisy drums, which did not even cease while some military bands attempted to be heard as they proceeded to the Place de la Concorde. About half-past ten, the National Guard of the *banlieue* reached the Faubourg St. Honoré, and turned into the Rue des Champs Elysées. For more than two hours the street was completely filled, and those who had entered remained stationary. The severe cold rendered inaction painful, and between the intervals of crying "*Vive la République!*" (which phrase, by the by, in its repetition, becomes invariably shorn not only of its first two words, but of the first two syllables of the last, and nothing but *Le-ke* (*lique*) is heard from the multitude) "*Le Chant du Départ*" was sung; which, being a war-song, seemed a singular choice, considering the occasion. Later, "*Jamais les Anglais*" sounded like a satire on the late fraternising with their neighbours *outré mer*. But all these apparent contradictions were thus explained by a person present. That the early hour at which the *banlieue* had been assembled rendering breakfast impracticable, they had been taking, as often as a *cabaret* presented itself on their line of march, the *goutte* on empty stomachs. I might have answered "*In vino veritas*;" but I believe there are few who looked on all these fraternal hugs otherwise than as a *scène de comédie plus ou mal bien jouée*. About half-past 12 the word was given, and a general rush took place. Ten minutes sooner they might have marched to their destination; now they all ran. As the different battalions passed, I observed that many of their *fantaisies* were ornamented with bouquets of artificial flowers, while others had pieces of different-coloured papers, resembling the ornaments to be seen at the *marchands de comestibles* on the knuckle of a cold ham. A battalion of the *Garde Mobile* also passed along the street in which I was stationed, and displayed an air of military discipline which contrasted strongly with the *laissez aller* of those officers who continued their march with a pipe in their mouths.

The scene displayed on the Place de la Concorde has been recorded officially, and I can tell you nothing more than you have doubtless already read. The weather was cruelly unpropitious, and did not welcome the new Constitution with kindly warmth. Its smile was a snow-wreath, rather resembling a wind-sheer than the bright and rosy mantle suited to a joyous birth. At the moment when M. Marrast, with the courage and devotion of a martyr, was reading bare-headed this charter of their liberties and their privileges to the shivering populace, the white flakes of snow which had been flitting through the air from day-break resolved themselves into a snow-storm, which in its fall became water, and gave occasion for some *mechants* to observe "*Que la Constitution avait tombée dans l'eau*." A considerate *huissier* covered the shoulders of the orator with a cloak; but not even the patriotism of M. Marrast could save him from a *gros rhume de cerveau*—not, however, so serious as to prevent his hastening the day for the re-election of the *President de l'Assemblée Nationale*, and again accepting the office.

M. Marrast being again named *President de la Chambre*, the ball already under discussion for the celebration of the Constitution will doubtless be shortly given at his hotel. A committee of *coiffeurs* are in debate respecting the style in which Madame Marrast's hair is to be arranged on this occasion.

##### FRANCE.

Although the *fete* in honour of the promulgation of the Constitution, on Sunday last, passed off quietly, yet the apprehensions of an outbreak which filled the public mind during the previous week have not been removed. The absence of any violent demonstrations or attempts to disturb the peace is said to have been owing to the division which has taken place between the Socialists and the Ultra-Republicans on the question of a candidate for the Presidency, one faction being for M. Raspail, the other for M. Ledru-Rollin. Up to a late hour on Saturday night the secret clubs were engaged in discussing the expediency of an outbreak on Sunday, and it was not till near midnight that the idea was abandoned. The intended revolt, however, is understood to have been only adjourned.

The Government had been informed that the Clubs intended to make a counter manifestation on the Place de la Bastille, whilst the ceremony of the promulgation of the Constitution was proceeding on the Place de la Concorde, and had, in consequence, occupied, at an early hour, the place by two battalions of the 11th Regiment of the line, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique, two pieces of artillery, and a detachment of Dragoons. *Vedettes* were stationed in advance of the Pillar of Liberty, and nobody was allowed to approach it. At nine o'clock, however, not a single clubbist had made his appearance—the leaders of the movement having countermanded the manifestation. Their original plan was to assemble round the pillar, and afterwards to repair in a body along the Boulevards to the Place de la Concorde, every member of the procession wearing a bouquet of funeral flowers in his coat and a black crape round his arm.

A decision taken by the Assembly on Saturday has given rise to much anxiety, not to say alarm, among all the peaceable population of the capital. The question was, whether the Assembly should continue to give leave of absence to its members, thereby endangering the continuance of a sufficient number in Paris to constitute a house. On Friday the number of *congés* granted was 225, and on Saturday they were increased to 260. One hon. member opposed the granting of *congés*; but the proposition was rejected by 336 votes against 196, and the additional *congés* referred to were granted.

General Cavaignac has published a circular, addressed to all the civil and military functionaries in France, in which his opponents discover, under the guise of advice to the persons to whom it is addressed with respect to the constitution, a manifesto from the General, with a view to the approaching election of President. But, in reality, the sentiments expressed by General Cavaignac in this document are mild and conciliatory, and, if acted upon fairly, are calculated to do great good throughout poor distracted France.

The enmity of the General's party and the Bonapartists has, however, arrived at such a pitch, that, in spite of the endeavours of the chiefs to preserve order, a collision is daily imminent. Had the crowd on Sunday been as great as it would have been if the weather had been propitious, a collision would have been inevitable. Each party attributes to the other the intention of having intended to turn the occasion to its profit, and the Bonapartist newspapers have gone so far as to impute to the Government a project of taking advantage of the first cry of "*A bas Cavaignac!*" to seize upon Louis Napoleon, and send him out of the country under pretext of danger to the Republic. Whether there was any truth in the assertion, Louis Napoleon, it was generally understood, had thought it prudent to be out of the way of a surprise, and had accordingly quitted his ordinary residence for the house of a friend.

M. Marrast has been re-elected President of the National Assembly. The Assembly has re-established, in the College of France, the Professorships, particularly that of Political Economy, which had been abolished by the Provisional Government.

The fraternal banquet of the delegates of the Luxembourg took place at the Barrière du Maine, on Monday. Next to the rostrum were two vacant seats, those of Messrs. Louis Blanc and Albert. The former had forwarded from London a speech, which was often interrupted by thunders of applause. It preface a toast—"To the Honest Republic; that is, the Democratic and Social Republic!" The dinner was prepared by an association of cooks, and the provisions were supplied by various associations of workmen. Nine representatives of the people attended. One of them, M. Dupont de Bussac, proposed a toast to "the Right to Labour;" but, having imprudently declared in his speech that he accepted the Constitution, he was silenced by the clamours of the Assembly, and obliged to sit down without being allowed to conclude his address.

Three thousand labourers assembled in the Champ de Mars on Tuesday morning, and from thence proceeded to the hotel of M. Vivien, the Minister of Public Works, to demand of him to be allowed to assist in the works at present being executed in the Champ de Mars. A delegation was received by M. Vivien, who explained to them how much he regretted that he could not grant their requests, as the works in question were being executed by the Minister of War. The men then retired, without manifesting any displeasure, and separated peaceably.

M. Cabot, the chief of the Icarian Communists, was sentenced by the Court of Correctional Police of Paris, on Wednesday, to one month's imprisonment, for having had in his possession 14 muskets and a quantity of ammunition.

Admiral Baudin has proceeded to Tunis with two frigates, in consequence of the Bey of Tunis having refused to acknowledge the French Republic.

The Duchess of Orleans has refused to accept the dower of 300,000*fr.* (£12,000) annuity, secured to her by the decree of the National Assembly, which restores the private property of the Orleans family. She has declared her wish that this sum should be distributed amongst the indigent and unemployed operatives. The Duchess will only retain an annuity of 50,000*fr.* (£2000) which she has purchased from her savings, and which constitutes the sole fortune of her second son, the Duke of Chartres.

##### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 7th inst., announce that the Prince and Princess of Capua left for Andalusia on the preceding night. The captain of the brig *Isabel II.*, having imprudently landed alone at the mouth of the Ebro, had been taken prisoner by the Carlist chief Rayo. The Chevalier Raymond, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, had presented his credentials to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. A general amnesty was again spoken of. The Carlists continue their desultory warfare against the Queen's troops in different parts of the country, Cabrera's energy being untiring.

##### ITALIAN STATES.

**NAPLES AND SICILY.**—According to our latest accounts Naples was tranquil, though rumours of plots and coming disturbances were current. From Sicily we learn that Palermo and Messina were quiet, and that the armistice was honourably respected by both parties.

**LOMBARDY AND PIEMONTE.**—From Milan we learn that the municipal authorities of that city had resigned, being unable to satisfy the rapacious demands of the Austrian hordes. The villages around Piacenza are all occupied by Austrian troops; and arrests and executions—now that the insurrectionary movements of the people have been suppressed—are pursued daily with relentless vigour.

##### SWITZERLAND.

Early on the morning of the 6th inst., a salute of 155 pieces of artillery announced to the inhabitants of Berne the arrival of the day fixed for the opening of the National and State Council. At nine o'clock a solemn service per-

formed in the churches, and in the evening a grand banquet was given in the theatre. The proceedings of the Council on the 6th were confined to the election of a President and the verification of powers.

The contest for the Presidency of the National Council terminated in the election of M. Ochsenbein.

##### PRUSSIA.

The aspect of affairs in Berlin is menacing in the highest degree, and it is to be feared that, before long, a sanguinary outbreak will occur, in consequence of the measures which the new Prime Minister, Count Brandenburg, the King's natural brother, has been rash enough to have advised, or at least enabled, his Majesty to adopt.

On the 9th instant, the following constitution of the Ministry having been announced, viz. Count Brandenburg, President of the Council; Von Ladenberg, Education; General Mayor Von Strotha, War; and Von Manteuffel, Interior; Count Brandenburg assuming also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, and Manteuffel that of Agriculture, the subjoined Royal Message was communicated to the National Assembly:—

"We, Frederick William, by the grace of God King of Prussia, &c.—After individual members of the Assembly, convoked for the forming of the Constitution, have been repeatedly and personally ill-used, in consequence of their votes, the hall of session of this Assembly was, on the 31st of last month, formally besieged, and, the emblems of a Republic being displayed, an attempt was made to intimidate the deputies by insurrectionary demonstrations. These lamentable occurrences prove too clearly that the Assembly convoked for the purpose of forming the Constitution, from whose bosom the basis of true liberty, involving the general weal, is to emanate, is deprived of its own freedom, and that the members of this Assembly, in consequence of those frequently-recurring anarchical movements, which, to our deep sorrow, took place in our capital and residential city of Berlin, do not there find that protection which is indispensable to secure their deliberation from the appearance of intimidation. The accomplishment of our ardent desire, which is shared by the whole country—that the constitutional Administration be formed as speedily as possible—cannot, under such circumstances, take place, nor can it be made dependent on measures which are calculated to restore, in a legal manner, the order and peace of the capital. Therefore, we are induced to transfer the seat of the Assembly, convoked for the framing of the Constitution, from Berlin to Brandenburg, and have commissioned our Ministry of State to take the necessary preliminary measures with all speed, so that the sitting shall, after the 27th of this month, be held in our city of Brandenburg: until that day, the Assembly convoked for the framing of the Constitution is hereby prorogued. Therefore, by these presents, we call upon that Assembly forthwith to break up the deliberation, and to assemble together for the continuation of the same, on the 27th of this month, at Brandenburg.

"Given at Sans Souci, Nov. 8, 1848.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM."

The proclamation created the greatest ferment in the Assembly, and was read amidst violent uproar, and cries of "Never, never—We protest—We will not consent—We will perish sooner—It is unconstitutional." Count Brandenburg answered these protests by saying that they were of no avail, and then quitted the Assembly. As soon as the tumult had somewhat subsided, the President (Unruh) rose, and declared that he was not justified in proroguing the Chamber without having first consulted the house, and he therefore put the question of whether the house would or would not consent to the prorogation, which was rejected by at least two-thirds of the house. The following three resolutions were then passed almost unanimously:—

1. That the Assembly will continue its sittings at Berlin.
2. That the Assembly cannot be prorogued, removed, or dissolved by the King; and
3. That the Assembly holds those officers who had advised the King to issue this message to be unfit to administer the government, and guilty of a violation of their duties towards the King, the people, and the Assembly.

The National Assembly then declared itself permanent, and a committee of ten was appointed to remain in permanent sitting.

During the 10th the Chamber maintained the same attitude, and the Government announced its intention to employ force to expel the members. Count Brandenburg transmitted a formal protest to the President, declaring the measures of the Assembly illegal, and the Burgher Guard was called on by the police to dissolve the Assembly, but it refused. In consequence of this refusal, a military force was applied for, and on the afternoon of the 10th 15,000 regular troops entered the city. General Wrangel entered the square, called the Gendarmen Platz, at 3 o'clock, with his staff, and sent an aide-de-camp to inform the President that he had orders to close the doors of the Sing Academy (where the Assembly meets). After some delay, an answer was returned to Wrangel that the Assembly would only yield to force. Wrangel replied that he would blockade the building for a week, if necessary. The greater number of deputies then left the Assembly, after drawing up a protest and a proclamation to the nation.

The troops bivouacked on the night of the 10th in the streets and squares of Berlin, and General Wrangel himself took up his quarters in the palace. The railway stations were guarded, and every precaution taken against outbreak, but nowhere was there the slightest symptom of disorder perceptible. On the morning of the 11th (Saturday) the members assembled near the National Assembly, and, finding the doors of the building closed, proceeded, with the President at their head, and attended by large crowds of people, to the Hôtel de Russie, whence they subsequently adjourned to the Hall of the Rifle Guild, and there they continued their deliberations undisturbed, when the following measures were resolved upon:—1st. To draw up a memorial of the events of the last few days; 2d. To impeach the Ministry; and 3d. To refer the measure of the refusal of taxes (*steuer-entzuegung*) to a commission.

The National Assembly was protected, during its sitting, by the Burgher Guard. The people were most enthusiastic in their support and approval of the acts of those whom they regarded as their lawful representatives. When the sitting of Saturday was closed, the members were received with cries of "Long live the National Assembly!" "Long live our faithful Representatives!" The President, M. Von Unruh, thanked the people in these words:—"The representatives of the people intend to exhaust all legal means. Whatsoever may happen, however, they stand or fall with the cause of liberty."

The members of the Left and the Centre were determined to continue their sittings in Berlin, in which resolution they were supported not only by the Burgher Guard, but also by the majority of the people.

On Sunday (the 12th) the *Prussian State Gazette* published a proclamation of the King to his people, dated Sans Souci, the 11th, and countersigned by Count Von Brandenburg, Von Ladenberg, Von Strotha, and Von Manteuffel, in which his Majesty endeavoured to justify his removal of the seat of government to Brandenburg, and the marching of the troops to Berlin, and gave a positive and inviolable assurance that his subjects should not be deprived of their constitutional liberties, but that it would be his holiest endeavour, with God's assistance, to be to them "a good constitutional King." A second proclamation of the same date dissolved the Burgher Guard of Berlin, in consequence of its support of the "illegal" National Assembly.

According to the Berlin papers of Sunday's date, addresses were pouring into the National Assembly from Breslau, Spandau, Stettin, and Magdeburg, declaring the entire and hearty adherence of the authorities and inhabitants of those places to the acts of the Assembly.

On Monday (the 13th) a military detachment was stationed at the doors of the shooting-gallery, to prevent the further sitting of the Assembly, which had in the meantime resolved to publish the memorial drawn up by its Committee, and to communicate it to the State authorities, with an injunction to do their duty. The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of withholding the taxes, had provisionally reported against the adoption of any such measure.

Berlin remained tranquil, and the period for the surrender of arms had been prolonged.

The accounts from the Rhenish provinces state that the attempt of the Brandenburg Ministry on the rights of the people had provoked the greatest indignation amongst all classes of the population, whilst the courageous resistance of the Assembly was highly approved. The Common Council at Düsseldorf and at Treves, and other public bodies, had transmitted congratulatory addresses to Berlin; and at the former place the popular club had declared its sittings permanent.

The state of siege in which Berlin was declared on the 12th includes a radius of two miles round the town. General Wrangel had been appointed commander-in-chief of the troops.

##### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

An address of the States relative to the affairs of Schleswig, and filled with the most warlike tendencies, has been published in Copenhagen.

The Danish Government is said to have insisted on the immediate dissolution of the newly-installed conjoint Government of Schleswig-Holstein. Sir Henry Wynn, the English Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Copenhagen, had declared that he saw no means of extrication from the present complicated state of affairs; and a courier had been despatched from Copenhagen to London, for the purpose of receiving further instructions from Viscount Palmerston.

##### UNITED STATES.

Two arrivals this week from New York add little to the news previously received. The presidential canvass continued to engross public attention; and so much had the prospects of General Taylor improved, that his friends were very sanguine of success.

##### MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico are unsatisfactory. Further revolutionary attempts had been made, but they were unsuccessful. News from California to the 15th August states that the gold fever there was on the increase.

Intelligence from Yucatan, relative to the slaughter by the Indians of 200 Mexican soldiers at Jaxcaba, had been received and confirmed. The garrison of that place had been compelled to retreat to Soctuta. The garrison consisted of 1400 men under the command of General Pasos. On the receipt of intelligence of this event the Government despatched a reinforcement of 200 troops from Merida. Great apprehensions are entertained that this reverse would be a prelude to further disasters.

**BURIED ALIVE FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.**—Lord Lindsay, in his travels, writes, that while wandering amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2000 years of age. In examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.



## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## CAMBRIDGE.

**PROPOSED NEW PRIZE.**—The Vice-Chancellor has laid before the senate the following statement respecting a new prize offered to the University: a large number of members of the civil service of India who were students at the East India College at Haileybury at various intervals during the thirty years that the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, was connected with that institution, desirous of testifying their regard for Mr. Le Bas, and of perpetuating the memory of his services, have raised a fund amounting to about £1920 Three per Cent. Consols, which they offer to the University of Cambridge for founding an annual prize, to be called, in honour of Mr. Le Bas, the Le Bas Prize, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire.

**THE HULSEAN LECTURESHIP.**—Notice has been given by the trustees of Mr. Hulse's benefaction, that the office of lecturer will be vacant at Christmas next, and that the trustees will then proceed to an election.

**CROSSE SCHOLARSHIP.**—There will be an examination for this scholarship on Tuesday, the 28th Nov. inst., and following days. Candidates must be "Bachelors of Arts in the first year of their degree."

**CRANE'S CHARITY.**—The trustees of the above-named charity for the relief of sick scholars will meet at St. Peter's Lodge, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., to consider and determine the claims of applicants for the benefit of the charity.

## OXFORD.

**EDUCATIONAL REFORM.**—It is understood that the Board of Heads of Houses have in contemplation a most comprehensive measure of educational reform; it is one which will not only affect candidates for honours, but also the general mass of students. The plan is in such a state of preparation, that it is expected to be brought before Convocation early in the ensuing Lent term.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The annual general examination for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Laws in this University commenced on Monday morning. The subjects of examination were Blackstone's Commentaries, or the last three volumes of Kent's Commentaries, Rutherford's Institutes of Natural Laws, or the two portions of Dumont's edition of Bentham's Morals and Legislation, which contain the principles of a civil code and the principles of a criminal code. The examination for honours took place immediately afterwards, the subjects being—Jurisprudence, Conveyancing, Law of the Courts of Equity, Law of the Courts of Common Law, Roman Law, Law of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, and Colonial Law. For the degree of Doctor of Laws the subjects of examination were—Common Law by printed papers. One of the four following subjects by printed papers:—1. Conveyancing, according to the laws of England and Ireland; 2. Law of the Courts of Equity of England and Ireland; 3. Law of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Ireland; 4. Law of the English Colonies or dependencies. One of the seven following subjects by printed papers:—1. Roman Law—Science of Legislation, applied to; 2. International Law; 3. Civil Law; 4. Criminal Law; 5. Law of Evidence; 6. Judicial Organization; 7. Procedure. The examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is appointed to commence on Monday, the 27th inst.

**PROPOSED ADDITION OF TEN BISHOPS AND ONE HUNDRED CLERGYMEN TO THE COLONIAL CHURCH.**—The Right Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar, who is at present in this country, has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, containing a scheme for a considerable extension of the episcopate and the clerical body in the colonies of the British Crown. The Bishop remarks; that, by the Act of Uniformity, passed in the 2nd of King Edward VI., A.D. 1548, it was ordered that the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, which had been recently prepared "by the Archbishop of Canterbury and certain of the most learned and discreet Bishops and other learned men of this realm," should be used in all the churches throughout the King's dominions from and after the feast of Pentecost next ensuing, that is, in the year 1549. Consequently Whitsunday next, 1849, will be the three hundredth anniversary of the English Prayer-Book. The Bishop of Gibraltar suggests to the Archbishop that the approaching anniversary shall be made the occasion of a great, simultaneous, and universal effort on the part of the members of the Church of England for the wider extension of its ministry and services abroad. He proposes, therefore, that on Whitsunday next a collection should be made in every church and chapel throughout the empire; that the clergy both at home and in the colonies should be requested by their diocesan to preach upon the subject, and to call upon every member of the church in their respective parishes to contribute; that the whole of the contributions should be paid into one common fund, and placed at the disposal of the committee of Archbishops and Bishops already established for the Colonial Bishops' fund, to be divided and applied as they shall see fit, to the two-fold object of providing additional Bishops and additional clergy for the church in the colonies, and as missionaries in foreign countries; the additional clergy to be appointed on the application of the Colonial Bishops through the medium of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Church Missionary Society. The Bishop suggests to the Archbishop of Canterbury the propriety of issuing a pastoral letter addressed to the clergy of his province, desiring them to explain the object of the movement to their respective congregations. In the event of sufficient funds being raised, additional bishoprics will be erected in the northern and southern provinces of India, in Western Australia, Port Philip, and Sierra Leone. A bishopric will also be founded within the British possessions in the Chinese seas. Towards this bishopric upwards of £16,000 have already been contributed, about £4000 more being wanted. The see will be fixed at Victoria, in the island of Hong Kong.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## THE RIGHT HON. LADY DE BLAQUIERE.

**HARRIET**, Baroness de Blaquiere, died on the 7th inst., at her residence, 3, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, after a long and painful affliction. Her Ladyship had completed her 66th year. She was the fifth daughter of George, first Marquis Townshend, the celebrated General to whom Quebec surrendered after the death of the gallant Wolfe; and was descended, through her mother—Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Montgomery, Bart.—from the branch of the Eglington family seated at Magbie Hill, county Peebles.

Her Ladyship was, besides, allied to many of our most distinguished houses. Her aunt married Charles, first Earl Cornwallis; her mother's half-sister was wife of the late George Byng, Esq., of Wrotham Park, the venerable and respected M.P. for the metropolitan county; and her own sister wedded, in 1797, the sixth Duke of Leeds.

Lady de Blaquiere married, 16th Sept., 1811, General the Hon. William de Blaquiere, who succeeded to the Peerage at the decease of his brother in 1844, and leaves, by him, two surviving sons, John and William Barnard.

## THE HON. COLONEL GERALD DE COURCY.

The death of this gentleman occurred at Florence on the 20th ult., after a few days' illness. Colonel de Courcy was last surviving son of John, 26th Lord Kingsale, by Susan, his wife, daughter of Conway Blennerhassett, Esq., of Castle Conway, county Kerry. He married in 1807 Elizabeth Carlyn, daughter of John Bishop, Esq., and has left one son and four daughters.

The chief of the noble family of De Courcy enjoys the singular privilege of wearing his hat in the Royal presence. On one occasion, Almericus, 23d Lord Kingsale, appearing covered at the Court of William III., his Majesty expressed surprise, and enquired the reason. "Sire," replied the Baron, "my name is De Courcy; I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the reason of my appearing covered in your Majesty's presence is to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by John, King of England." The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered.

## ISAAC DONNITHORNE HARRIS, ESQ., OF HAYNE, DEVON.

To the brief memoir of this lamented gentleman, which we gave a short time since, the following details may be added.—Mr. Harris possessed considerable literary attainments, an elegant and highly cultivated mind, and a taste polished and refined by a long residence in Italy. He married his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, the direct descendant and representative of the learned John Harris, sergeant-at-law, temp. Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, son of William Harris, Esq., of Stone, by Thomasine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Walter Hayne, Esq., of Hayne. In the great civil war, the Harrises were among the most ardent and unyielding of those whom Lord Clarendon terms "His Majesty's faithful adherents in the west;" and the old mansion of Hayne, tradition records, had the honour of affording shelter to King Charles I. in the days of his misfortune.

Mr. Harris bore originally the surname of Donnithorne, but assumed on his marriage that of the lady to whom he was united. He leaves his widow and two sons surviving; the latter are Christopher-Arthur and John-James. The family arms are—"Sa, within a bordure three crescents, arg.; the crest—1st, or a chapeau gu., turned up erm., a martlet, arg.; 2d, an eagle rising ermine, beaked and spurred, or; and the motto, "Car Deu Reyx Pub Tra"—"God's grace gives everything."

## FREDERICK WALPOLE ANSON, ESQ., MAJOR, 18th BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

This distinguished officer, who had served in India for twenty-six years, and participated in the glory of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, died on the 12th inst., at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. He was eldest surviving son of Sir George Anson, G.C.B., the gallant commander in the Peninsular War, and nephew of Thomas, first Viscount Anson. At the period of his decease he had completed his forty-second year. He married, in 1827, Miss Catherine Hanson, and had issue.

**MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT NOTTINGHAM.**—The Rev. Wm. Browne, of St. John's, Oxford, and curate of St. Stephen's, Sention, Nottingham, committed suicide on Friday (last week). He was observed on that day, at his lodgings, to be in a state of the utmost excitement, after receiving a letter from the father of a young lady to whom he was attached; but who, as well as her father, declined encouraging his advances. He rushed from his lodging in a violent passion, proceeded soon after to a gunsmith's and purchased a pistol, powder, &c., and in a few hours after was found a lifeless corpse among the ruins of the old castle. He had fired the pistol into the centre of his forehead. It appeared from the evidence at the inquest, that the unfortunate deceased's disposition was such as was calculated to bring about a deranged state of mind under great disappointment. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

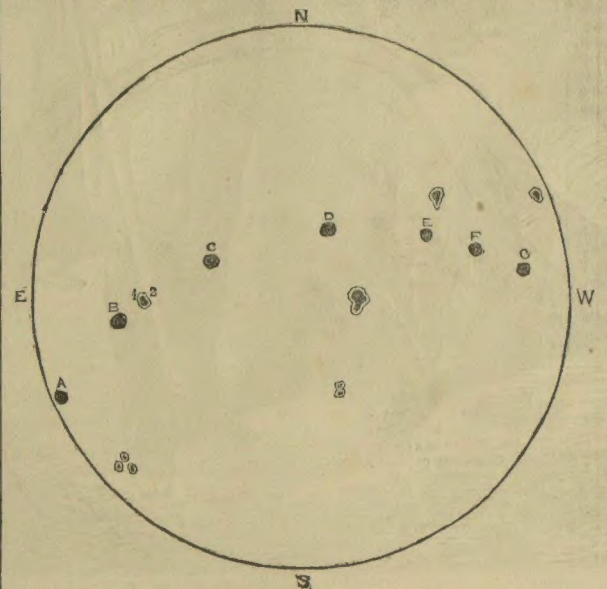
## TRANSIT OF MERCURY ACROSS THE SUN, NOVEMBER 9, 1848.

The sky during the day was almost free from cloud at all places in England, and was partially so in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. The time of the planet touching the Sun was calculated to be at 11h. 2m. A.M. (see the *Illustrated London Almanack*), and the time it actually did touch the Sun was about 11h. 5m. A.M., being fully three minutes later than the predicted time. In all other respects, the observed phenomenon agreed precisely with that shown in the Almanack. The sun was more than usually covered by spots. The black spot on the sun caused by the interposition of the planet was perfectly round, and densely black, exhibiting a great contrast in its appearance in those respects to the solar spots themselves. At Bruges, in West Flanders, Dr. Forster, F.R.A.S., observed the eclipse of one of the solar spots by the planet, and by this means he estimated its circumference to have been 30,000 miles.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, on Friday, Nov. 10, the Astronomer Royal said that, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, eight telescopes were in use, the preceding day, devoted to the observation of the transit of Mercury, some of which were used by throwing the sun's image on a screen, and thus enabling any number of observers to view the phenomena; and that with one of the telescopes thus used the image of the planet was distorted on its entering on the sun, but that it was seen perfectly round by all the other telescopes.—J. G.

## THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY, AS SEEN AT WHITEHAVEN, NOV. 9.

AGREEABLY to astronomical prediction, the long-looked-for transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc took place this day; and the weather being favourable, almost to a wish, the phenomenon was seen to great advantage, even through telescopes of moderate size and power. The atmosphere was transparent, and the sky for the most part clear throughout the day; light cirrus clouds were passing occasionally. By means of a heliometer, I am enabled to give the position of the planet at various stages during his passage across the solar disc; also a representation of some of the solar spots, as they appeared a little before noon.



The planet Mercury came in contact with the Sun's eastern limb at 11h. 3m. A.M., Greenwich time, at the point marked A, about 68° eastward from his lowest part. A little before noon he had passed to B; at 12h. 8m., and 12h. 12m., he occulted, respectively, the maculae numbered 1 and 2. At 1 p.m. he had arrived at the point C; and at 2 p.m. at D, about which time the nearest approach of the centres of the Sun and Planet took place, and the latter was a few minutes past the middle of the transit. During the succeeding hour he passed through the segment between D and E; at 3h. 25m. he was at the point F; and about 4 o'clock, just as the Sun was descending below the opposite hill, Mercury was within three minutes of arc (or one-eleventh of his whole diameter) from the Sun's western limb, as shown at G. The Sun would set a few minutes before the planet touched his edge; and, consequently, the last contact would be invisible in England, except Cornwall. The heliometer, by the aid of which the above diagram was taken, magnified about 50 times; and eye pieces, with powers of 230 and 300, were also used for viewing the planet: with these high powers he presented a sharply defined jet black circular disc, 10 seconds in diameter, and apparently about the size of a shilling, or that of a "spade-ace" guinea. Probably there never was a transit seen under more favourable atmospheric conditions, since the planet was distinctly visible from the moment of appulse till within a minute or two of the Sun's disappearance below the visible horizon of this station to the W.S.W., which is very slightly elevated above the sea-level.

This propitious state of the elements was the more welcome as it was wholly unlooked for, since large snow-flakes descended throughout the whole of the previous evening, and now cover the ground. The temperature, which was low for the season, only varied 3° during the period of the transit. At 11 A.M. the thermometer reading was 32° 5', and at 3 P.M. it was at 34° 5'—the maximum for the day being 35° 5'. The barometer reading increased more than ½ inch during the previous night, but it continued nearly stationary throughout the day at 30.24 inches. The temperature of the dew point varied from 26° to 30°, being from 6° 5' to 4° 5' below that of the air.

Mercury was first seen crossing the solar disc by Gassendi, on the 6th of November, 1631. Schakerlows made a voyage in 1651 to Surat, purposely to see one there; and that of the 8th of November, 1802, was seen by Lalande. A transit occurred on the 5th of May, 1832; but mists and clouds nearly precluded the phenomenon's being seen at all. The last one took place on the 8th of May, 1845; and there will not be another until the morning of the 12th of November, 1861.

The diagram represents the solar disc and planet in transition, as it would appear through a telescope which does not invert; the observations, however, were made by means of a telescope which does invert.

Whitehaven, Nov. 9th, 1848.

J. F. MILLER.

See the diagram in the *Illustrated London Almanack* for 1848, showing the predicted path of the planet over the Sun.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been fine, but the temperature has been low, the average value for every day being below that for the season, and on some days the departure has been considerable. The whole mass of air during the week has passed from the N. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was almost cloudless; the direction of the wind was N.; the average temperature of the air was 36°. The day was fine, and the transit of Mercury this day was well seen. For particulars see another part of this paper. Friday, the sky was cloudless, till late in the evening; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 33°. Saturday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 41°. Sunday, a thin rain was falling almost throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 43°. No meteors were seen during the nights of the 11th, 12th, and 13th. Monday, the sky was mostly cloudy till after noon, and it was chiefly clear at night; the direction of the wind was N.N.W., and the average temperature of the air was 42°. Tuesday was fine, and the sky was for the most part cloudless; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Wednesday, the sky was clear from cloud early in the morning, and the temperature descended to 31°; after this time the sky was covered with thin clouds till towards evening, when it was again free from clouds, but the air was misty; the temperature descended to 27° by midnight, and to 25° after midnight; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature was 35°; and that for the week ending this day was 39°.

The extreme thermometer readings for each day were:—  
Thursday, Nov. 9, the highest during the day was 44 deg., and the lowest was 28 deg.  
Friday, Nov. 10, ..... 46 ..... 30  
Saturday, Nov. 11, ..... 48 ..... 35  
Sunday, Nov. 12, ..... 47 ..... 40  
Monday, Nov. 13, ..... 47 ..... 37  
Tuesday, Nov. 14, ..... 47 ..... 34  
Wednesday, Nov. 15, ..... 43 ..... 27  
Blackheath, Thursday, November 16, 1848. J. G.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DUTY ON HOPS of the growth of the year 1848, distinguishing the districts, and the old from the new duty:—Barnstable, £139 3s.; Bedford, £13 11s. 5d.; Cambridge, £43 6s. 11d.; Canterbury, £78 13s. 11d.; Cornwall, £2 14s. 9d.; Derby, £269 5s. 2d.; Essex, 1058 18s. 4d.; Gloucester, £117 12s. 1d.; Grantham, £62 0s. 0d.; Hants, £15,273 2s. 6d.; Hereford, £22,292 13s. 1d.; Isle of Wight, £8116 14s. 10d.; Lincoln, £1821 13s. 11d.; Oxford, £20 15s. 9d.; Reading, £68 15s. 10d.; Rochester, £134,081 7s. 7d.; Salisbury, £26 18s. 5d.; Salop, £12 4s. 7d.; Stourbridge, £1394 15s. 7d.; Suffolk, £914 15s. 10d.; Surrey, £139 14s. 9d.; Sussex, £117,427 17s. 1d.; Wales (middle), £83 2s. 1d.; Worcester, £6369 10s. 6d.; Total, £387,887 18s. 7d. Made up of: Old duty, at 1 1/2-20d. per lb., £212,416 5s. 1 1/2-20d.; new duty, at 2 1/2-20d., £157,003 6s. 4 1/2-20d.; additional duty of 5 per cent., per Act 3 Vic., c. 17, £18,468 7s. 1 1/2-20d.—L. S. LYNE, Accountant-General.—Excise-office, London, Nov. 11, 1848.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the ensuing year took place before the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council on Monday afternoon, in the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster. The Lords present were—Sir C. Wood, Bart., the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Cottenham, Lord Denman, Sir T. Wilde, Sir F. Pollock, Lord Campbell, and Sir J. Parke. The pulse judges (Coleridge, Rolfe, and Wightman) assisted in nominating three gentlemen for each of the different counties of England and Wales.

J. Stewart, Esq., is appointed Deputy Queen's Advocate at Ceylon; and Mr. Edward Palmer is appointed Solicitor-General for Prince Edward's Island.

W. Heathcote, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, has been appointed secretary to Vice-Chancellor Wigram, in the room of C. R. M. Jackson, Esq., who has received the appointment of her Majesty's Advocate-General in India.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at a quarter past three in the afternoon, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirous of being sworn on the above day, must leave his common-law admission, or his certificate of practice for the current year, at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Tuesday, November, 21.

On Sunday last the new Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, accompanied by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the ward, attended divine service in the parish church of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., in behalf of the St. Bride's parochial national school.

The indictment against Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, has been printed. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the written document, when, in the printed form, it measures about one hundred feet.

Major-General Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B., K.C.H., is appointed Governor of the important fortress of Gibraltar, in the room of General Sir Thomas Robert Wilson. Major-General Sir Robert Gardiner is a distinguished officer of the Royal Artillery, and was present at the principal engagements during the Peninsular War and at the battle of Waterloo.

On Saturday morning last a fire broke out between six and seven o'clock, in Marks' Auction Mart, 123, Oxford-street, and before it could be got under destroyed property of the value of £2000. Some of the adjoining houses were also slightly injured. Mr. Marks and the others are insured. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

The following is the result of the registration for the southern division of Lancashire:—Conservatives struck off on objections, 1013; Liberals, ditto, 455; new claims (Liberals) sustained, 407; new claims (Conservatives) sustained, 330; total gain to Liberals, 629.

The number of visitors at Brighton is at the present time computed to be 35,000.

Of the 6100 sailors who man the American navy, there are only 960 native Americans—the rest are chiefly composed of Irish and English emigrants.

Nearly three thousand people from Essex were brought up by the excursion trains on the Eastern Counties Railway on Thursday se'night to witness the Lord Mayor's show, and returned the same night, without meeting with the slightest accident.

A Companionship of the Bath will, it is rumoured, be conferred upon Count Strelitzki, in acknowledgment of his voluntary, but most arduous services in administering relief to the destitute Irish during the late famine. Count Strelitzki is known to the scientific world by his valuable work on the geology of New South Wales, and other publications.

The City of Paris has ordered four large statues, destined to be placed on the peristyles of the two *façades* of the Bourse.

President Roberts, of Liberia, has left England in a Government steamer on his return to Africa.

Lieut. Munro, late of the Blues, who suffered 12 months' imprisonment for the fatal duel with Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, of the 55th Regiment, is, it is said, to be appointed riding-master of the 7th Hussars.

Another detachment of colonists left Paris on Sunday for Algeria.

M. Hommaire de Hell, charged with a scientific mission in Persia by the French Government, recently died at Ispahan, of a putrid fever.

On Saturday last notice was affixed to the entrance of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, announcing the intention of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to apply for power at the ensuing Parliamentary session to dispose of the Royal property and ground attached by public auction.

Messrs. Thorburn and Egg have been named associates of the Royal Academy.

A valuable public testimonial, consisting of a dinner service of silver plate, with a beautiful centre-piece, was on Wednesday, last week, presented to Major-Gen. Wemyss, at a private dinner given to that gallant officer by the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Elkanah Armitage, as a mark of respect for the manner in which he had conducted himself while connected with the district as commandant from 1836 to 1847. The service included upwards of 20 pieces of plate, and its value is not much short probably of £2000.

The Rev. Mr. Leahy, President of the Roman Catholic College of Thurlis, has written to the journals to say that John O'Leary, arrested with some armed peasants recently near Clonmel, is not, as had been asserted, and never had been, a student of that college. He is a student of Trinity College, Dublin, preparing for the bar.

The Bishop of London has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, calling upon them to do their utmost in their various localities, to remove the ascertained causes of the extension of cholera.

The official journal of Palermo, of the 20th ult., contains a notice from the post-office department, stating that, by order of the French Republic, the Marseilles and Constantinople line of steamers will touch at Trapani during the outward voyage on the 4th, 14th, and 24th, and during the homeward voyage on the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of every month.

The appeal to the Court of Cassation at Brussels of the prisoners in the "Risquons Tout" affair has been rejected. As the sentence now remains in full force, it is expected that a commutation of punishment by the Royal prerogative of mercy will very shortly take place.

Count Von Reigersberg, the President of the Bavarian Chamber, is 80 years of age.

George Breary Jackson, late a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Pearson and Co., Marsden-square, Manchester, who a short time back absconded, taking with him £500 belonging to his employers, has been arrested at Liverpool. A portion of the money (£200) was recovered, being found at his own house in Manchester.

A melancholy loss of life took place at Cellardyke, in Scotland, on Friday morning se'night, which was very stormy, the wind prevailing from the north-east. The crews of fishermen as usual proceeded to sea; but the storm increasing, they returned without attempting to work lines except one crew, which was lost a few miles east of the May Island. This dreadful calamity has thrown six widows and twenty-seven children on the care of the benevolent.

At Marylebone Police Court, on Tuesday last, to which day the case of the Baroness St. Mart, charged with having stolen two valuable diamond rings from Sir John Hare, had been remanded, while the investigation was going on, a person in the crowd was robbed of his purse, containing £15 in notes and two sovereigns. The case of the Baroness was again remanded.

The General Board of Health sat on Monday at Gwydyr House, and received a deputation from Lancaster.

Scarlet fever is very prevalent in the city of Lincoln at the present time, and deaths are very frequent.

Information has been received by the Metropolitan Police, that two wheat stacks belonging to Mr. S. Bickley, Limal, Salop, had been set on fire and totally consumed; also, that the farm buildings of Mr. G. Briscoe, at Broxton, Cheshire, had been wilfully fired, and the barn buildings and 160 thraves of wheat and barley destroyed.

On Thursday week the grindstone of a Sheffield table-blade grinder, turned by steam, suddenly broke into several pieces, and one of the fragments striking his daughter, aged 12 years, who had just gone into the factory with her father's tea, killed her on the spot.

It has been reported at Lloyd's that the Hudson's Bay Company's barque *Vancouver* was wrecked on the bar of the Colombia River on the 7th of May last, and her valuable cargo, consisting of English manufactures, was lost. The crew and passengers were all saved, and the ship and cargo are covered by insurance.

An order was issued at Cadiz on the 3rd instant, to prohibit the entrance into that port of any ship coming from a country in which the cholera prevails.

The Marquis of Exeter has presented the munificent sum of £500 to the Additional Curates' Society, in consequence of a statement to the effect that, unless a great increase takes place in the Society's income before Easter, 1849, the terminable grants, 46 in number, must all expire.

On Monday last, that part of the Manchester General Cemetery which has not hitherto been used was consecrated for the benefit of members of the Established Church. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

The Rev. W. J. Kennedy has resigned his post of Secretary to the National Society, he having been made a Government Inspector of Schools.

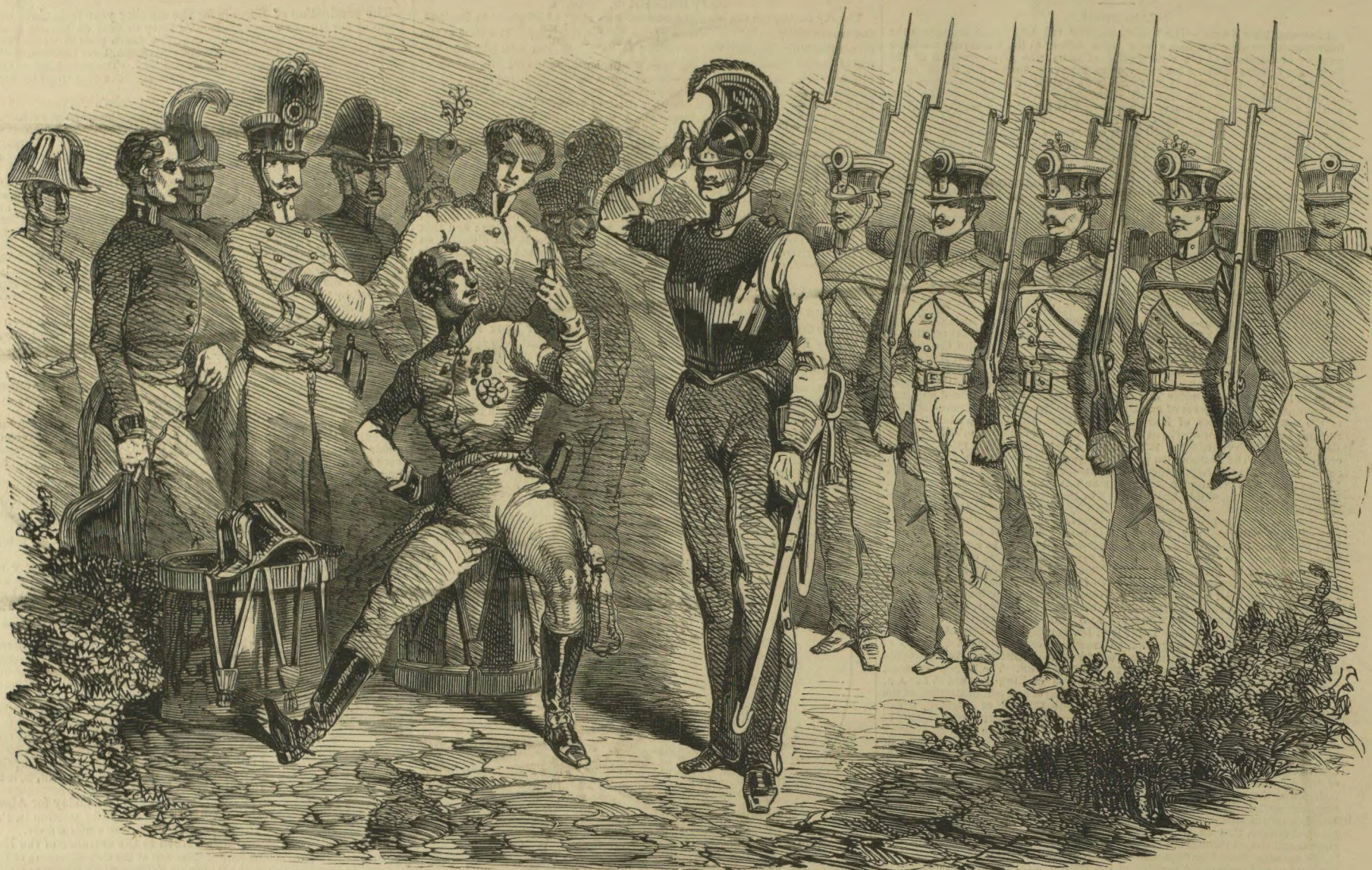
The revolutionary spirit in Germany exhibits its desolating effects in the want of confidence it creates among capitalists. The Royal Banks of Berlin and Breslau are depositing their reserves of gold and silver bullion in the fortress of Magdeburg, where they will be in greater safety in case of a surprise. The removals of cash are made by means of the night trains on the Berlin and Cologne Railway.

On Wednesday, at a Court of the Company's Directors held at the East India House, Capt. Stephen Lushington, R.N., was appointed Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

The gallery of the British Institution was opened on Wednesday to the governors and subscribers, for the purpose of exhibiting to them the studies and copies of pictures made in the school of painting. The attendance was not very numerous, and the general character of the copies exhibited not above mediocrity.

House property, latterly not a favourite form of investment in Edinburgh, is again coming into use. In some recent cases keen competitions for purchase have taken place.



BOHEMIAN OFFICER OF THE  
ARTILLERY.OFFICER OF  
INFANTRY.GENERAL IN FULL DRESS, BEARING  
THE ORDER OF MARIA-THERESA.CUIRASSIER OF THE  
IMPERIAL GUARD.REGULAR CROATIAN  
INFANTRY.

## AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE accounts received this week concur in stating that "order reigns" at Vienna, purchased, however, by great sufferings on the part of the vanquished, the majority of whom are to be drafted as private soldiers into the various corps of the army, while their leaders had been condemned to death by courts-martial, and immediately shot. Amongst the more important victims of martial law are Messenhauser, the commander of the National Guard of Vienna, and Robert Blum, member to the central Diet at Frankfort for the city of Leipzig, who, with his colleague, Fröbel, had gone with an address to the Diet of Vienna. It was said that there was no proof of their having joined in the resistance of the Viennese, further than their having been found lodged in one of the hotels when the city was taken by the troops.

Those executions took place on the 9th. At six o'clock on that morn-

ing Blum was informed of the sentence. He replied that he expected it. A little before seven the prisoner arrived, in an open van, with a guard of cuirassiers, in the Brigitheman. Kneeling down, he tied the handkerchief over his eyes with his own hands. He fell dead at the first discharge, two balls having entered his chest and one his head. The body was conveyed to the military hospital. During the day Messenhauser was led out to execution, and shot. It was thought that General Bem, who was in the Burgher Hospital, would undergo the fate of Blum in a few days.

The state of siege which is still maintained in Vienna has been greatly modified, and the intercourse between the city and the suburbs has been re-established, with some slight restrictions; while several of the newspapers have again begun to make their appearance, and the inhabitants who sought safety in flight are returning. The shops are gradually opening, traffic is being resumed; and, under the firm rule of Windischgrätz, the city promises soon to return to its former state.

Lieutenant Field-Marshal Welden has been appointed Governor of Vienna, as Prince Windischgrätz is to command the army against Hungary.

His Majesty the Emperor has commanded that the trial by court-martial of the persons implicated in the late insurrection shall cease, and that they shall be handed over to the ordinary courts; but the captain who, on the 6th of October, kept guard in the War Office, because he did not protect Count Latour with his men, but gave him up to the fury of an exasperated mob, shall be brought before a court-martial.

The Ministry has been definitively formed as follows:—Wessenberg, Premier, without a portfolio; Schwarzenberg, Foreign Affairs; Bach, Interior; Buchner, War; Kraus, Finance; Breda, Justice; Mayer, Agriculture and Industry; Bruck, Commerce; Helfert, Education; but later accounts state that MM. Bach, Breda, and Helfert had declined to enter the Ministry.

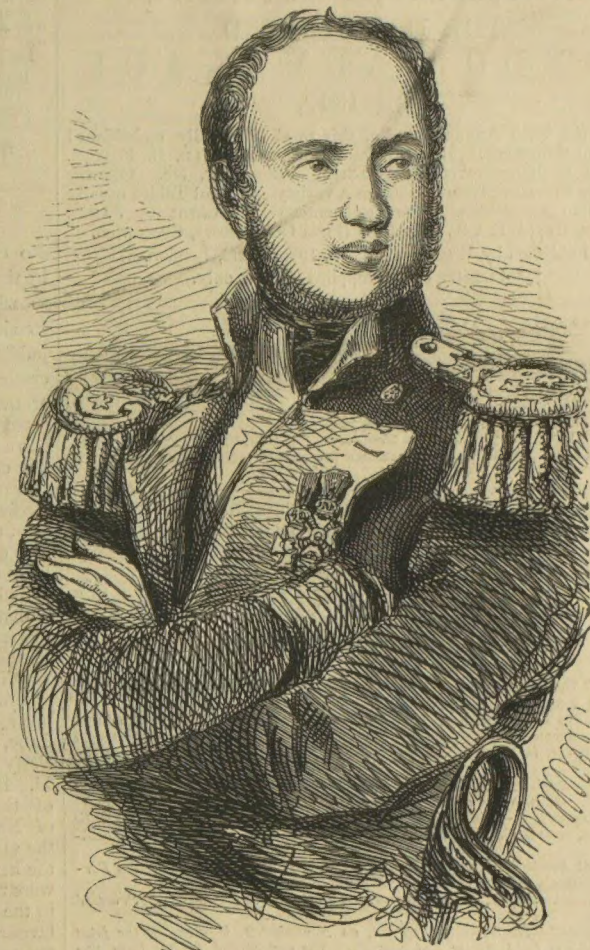
In Kremsier all the preliminaries were being adopted for the meeting of the Diet. The Castle of Kremsier contains about 160 apartments completely fur-

MAGYAR  
DEPUTY.MAGNATE IN FULL NATIONAL  
DRESS.HUNGARIAN  
HUSSAR.GRENADEER AND FUSILIER  
OFFICERS.ROYAL HUNGARIAN  
INFANTRY.





PRINCE WINDISCHGRÄTZ.



GENERAL BEM.

plunged, it is the earnest desire of the Council to give assistance to poor persons of both sexes by providing them with work, for which each man is to be paid 15 kreutzers per diem, and every mother of a family 15 kreutzers per diem. Single persons are to receive 10 kreutzers per diem. This sum of 15 kreutzers will be granted if the committee are unable to provide full work.

The Hungarian ex-Under-Secretary of State, Pulsky, was arrested on the 7th, just as he was about to enter Hungary. He was at once taken to the headquarters of Prince Windischgrätz. Pulsky was the agent of Kossuth at Vienna.

Letters had been received at Vienna from Pesth, announcing that General Philippowich had been tried by court-martial there and shot. His offence is not stated. The Austrian troops, on hearing that announcement, became furious against the Magyars, and declared that they would give them no quarter.

The accounts from Hungary indicate the approach of a sanguinary struggle. The Imperial forces which are marching under Windischgrätz against the Magyars amount to 102,000 men, in three divisions, including Jellachich's Croats. In addition to those, General Buchner is advancing from the southern provinces, and General Nigan from Styria, so that there are no less than 150,000 men actually in the field against Hungary. On the other hand, the Hungarians are not without an imposing force. Their army numbers 80,000 men. Hostilities have already commenced, and so far the results have been in favour of the Magyars, for the Austrian General Simonich, who had entered Hungary from Galicia, had been beaten by the Magyars, and retired into the Marchfeld at Göding, a village not far from Vienna. Simonich lost two cannon and several men. The Hungarian force halted on the frontier, but its commander declared that, in the event of an entry being made into the Hungarian territory, he would enter Moravia. The Ban Jellachich, with his force, had joined Simonich at Göding.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Artist has here portrayed specimens of the Austrian, Bohemian, Hungarian, and Croatian troops, who have recently been waging the great struggle.

The Austrian army is composed of forty-eight regiments of the line—forty-three German, Gallician, and Italian, and fifteen Hungarian. These regiments are divided into 194 battalions of the line, and twenty battalions of grenadiers, forming a grand total of 235,461 men. To these regiments are joined the battalions of the 1st Landwehr, of the thirty-five German regiments of the hereditary states; each battalion reckons four companies, and the total includes 31,000 men; the so-called frontier infantry is composed of thirty-six battalions, and one Czakist battalion—total 49,981 men. The chasseur regiments of the Tyrol, and twelve other battalions of chasseurs; the Tyrolese are divided into four battalions and twenty-four companies, including 15,336 men. The garrison battalions form a total of 6716 men. Thus, in a state of peace, the entire infantry of the empire consists of 289 battalions, and 1568 companies, presenting an effective force of 341,963 men. By forming divisions of reserve and second battalions of the Landwehr, this force may be increased, in time of war, to 490,000 men. The Austrian cavalry is divided into eight regiments of cuirassiers, seven of dragons, seven of light horse, twelve of hussars, and four of lancers, forming 268 squadrons in time of peace, and 305 in time of war. The entire cavalry force in time of peace is 48,842 men, and 44,909 horses; and in time of war, 64,550 men, and 62,122 horses. The artillery of Austria is composed, besides the five regiments of campaign artillery, of the corps of bombardiers and artificers, and the garrison and arsenal artillery—total, 24,254 men, exclusive of the train.

In war time the five regiments of artillery furnish men to serve 200 batteries, of 1200 pieces of artillery. The special corps, the staff of the Quartermaster-General, the pioneers, the engineers, and the miners, yield an average force of 7000 men in time of peace. The train includes 4304 men, and 4701 horses. The gendarmerie in Lombardy amounts to 1030 men. Thus the total forces of Austria, including the Imperial Marine, present an effective, in time of peace, of 445,065 men. There are now only six Field-Marschals, amongst whom is the Duke of Wellington. In 1846 there were 25 Generals of artillery and cavalry, 96 Lieutenant Field-Marschals, and 123 Major-Generals in active service.

Of the Croatian troops we gave some details in a late Number of our Journal.

The military establishment of Hungary consists of twelve regiments of infantry, and ten complete regiments of hussars, all of whom are among the choicest troops of the army. The total is stated at 64,000 men. They are not kept up at their full complement in time of profound peace. In time of war an extraordinary levy, called the *insurrectio*, is made on a call from the Crown. Upon such occasions the total of infantry and cavalry has exceeded 85,000 men.

PRINCE WINDISCHGRÄTZ (Ernest-Alfred), the Generalissimo of the Austrian troops, is exceedingly rich, and descends, on the maternal side, from the cele-

brated Wallenstein. He is chivalrous and of the greatest bravery; and his devotion to the Imperial family is unlimited, although he has instituted a process against that family for the renewal of the name and restoration of the property of Wallenstein. At the head of the Grand Duke Constantine's regiment of cuirassiers, he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions in 1814; and was decorated with the cross of Maria Theresa for resisting successfully for three hours, in a pass, a force of quadruple strength. Windischgrätz is about sixty-two years of age.

JOSEPH BEM is Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent troops at Vienna; and his perilous position is explained in the latest intelligence from Vienna.

#### LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN STEAM-VESSEL.

On Monday, at 3 o'clock, a new and very handsome steam-vessel, named the *Taman*, was launched from the works of Messrs. Robinsons and Russell, at Millwall. This vessel has been constructed for the service of the Government of Russia, and is destined by his Imperial Majesty to promote the commerce of his territories on the Black Sea. The *Taman* is 175 feet long, 26 feet beam, and is to have engines of 180 horse power. The hull is built of iron; and for strength of construction, smoothness of finish, and perfect execution of the lines, is a good sample of constructive skill, which may justly be expected to extend the reputation which English builders have acquired abroad for iron ships. The Russian Government will maintain the credit it has acquired, of obtaining a fleet of vessels from the Thames, which are of the best quality that England has produced. The name was given to the vessel by the Russian Vice-Consul. Immediately after this ceremony the graceful vessel slowly began to acquire velocity; at first, scarcely sensible, but gradually accelerating, until she dashed rapidly along the ways, and glided into her future element. The lines of the vessel were drawn by Mr. Ditchburn; and she is to be handsomely fitted up in the interior by Messrs. Paul.

On the building slip, beside the launch, was lying a very remarkable vessel, now nearly completed, an iron steam-yacht, building by Messrs. Robinsons and Russell, for his Highness the Nawaub Nazim, of Bengal, one of the native princes, an ally of her Majesty, in India. This vessel is to steam fourteen miles an hour on the river Ganges, is to be used chiefly in the Nazim's hunting excursions,

and is to go on the extraordinarily small draught of twenty-three inches water. This is the seventh vessel of great speed and small draught constructed for the Ganges by the same firm. She is to contain a suite of splendid state apartments, fitted up with all the magnificence of Oriental luxury. The engines, of eighty horse power, and of extraordinary lightness of construction, are now in progress at the works; as also another pair of large oscillating engines, for a vessel to navigate the Humber, which is to be launched from the same slip as the *Taman*.

The launch and the visit to these works form a subject of more than usual interest. It was strange to see in the works of English engineers, lying side by side, two steam-vessels destined for such opposite climates and uses: one going to be frozen up for half the year in the ice of Russia—the other to form the hunting residence of an Indian prince, in his excursions, under a tropical sun, to shoot elephants and tigers, on the rivers of Bengal! Thus do the blessings of peace unite the ends of the earth. The works themselves, also, are an object of interest, as combining the modern improvements of science. A railroad connects with one another all the various workshops and building-yards, and thus allows the heavy weights of modern machinery to be moved about with ease and economy. A single large and elegant chimney, rising from the centre of the works, serves as a substitute for a multitude of smaller ones; and, collecting the whole smoke from the various works by underground passages, delivers the products of combustion into the air at a great height above the surface. The weather was most favourable for the launch, and the Greenwich steamboats landed visitors directly from the river on the works.



LAUNCH OF THE "TAMAN," IRON STEAMER, AT MILLWALL, POPLAR.



NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1849,

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

\* \* Country orders supplied for cash only.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 19.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 20.—Edmund King and Martyr.  
TUESDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.  
WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.  
THURSDAY, 23.—Clement. Old Martinmas Day.  
FRIDAY, 24.—The Sun rises at 9h. 35m., and sets at 3h. 58m.  
SATURDAY, 25.—Catherine. Michaelmas Term ends. New Moon at 9h. 30m. P.M.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 35	9 10	9 50	10 25	11 0	11 30	At noon
0 20	0 40	1 5	1 20	1 40	2 0	

During Wednesday there will be one tide only, and which will take place at noon.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. H. G." *Thetford*.—There is no stamped edition of the Illustrated London Almanack: a copy, if sent by post, as a newspaper, is charged 6d.  
"M. W." *The Vase found near Westbury*, and engraved in our Journal of last week, is earthenware, not stone; and the interment is Roman. See a paper on Leadon Coffins, in Vol. 2 of the "Proceedings of the British Archaeological Association."  
"Camilla." *Dogberry* is one of "the foolish officers," in "Much ado about Nothing." We have not space for more.  
"Toby." *Cambridge*.—Tricks with cards, and scientific recreations requiring little apparatus, form the little work entitled "Parlour Magic," to be had of any bookseller.  
"A Constant Reader" will find an Engraving and description of the Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare in our Journal for September 30.  
"Eta." *To Mr. Webster*, at the Haymarket Theatre; or to Mr. Maddox, Princess Theatre.  
"Harroviensis." *The Guildhall Banquet*, on November 9, is given at the joint expense of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The cost cannot be less than two thousand pounds.  
"J. F. G. K." *Gaiety*, is thanked. Will the sketches illustrate news?  
"J. H. K." *We fear not*.  
"P. M. C." *Peckham*, will find the subject explained in the priced catalogue of the sale at Stone, to be published in a few days.  
"W. B." *Devonshire-street*, is thanked.  
"Amateur." *We think that the resemblance of the Sea-Serpent to a Saurian* was first suggested during the recent resuscitation of the question.  
"A Subscriber," *Harrington*, and "A Country Reader." *Caoutchouc* is pronounced Kautschu.  
"S. G." *The address of the Guarantee Company* is 19, Birchinn-lane.  
"R. B." *is correct in his interpretation*.  
"Matter-of-Fact." *Nailsorth*.—We cannot.  
"C. C." *Woolwich*, should address his inquiry to the Doctor, at the hospital.  
"A Beginner," *Shepperton-cottages*.—"Clark on Water-Colour," published by Orr and Co., Strand.  
"G. C." *Dumfries*, is thanked; though we have not room for the Illustrations.  
"B. F. P." *Tunworth*, is thanked for his suggestion. We can, however, only engrave novelties as a branch of news illustration.  
"Z. E. D." *Strand*, will be liable to the income tax.  
"An Old Subscriber" *long and speculative letter on the cholera* we have not space for.  
"Zeyna," *Ashford*.—The address of the Ecclesiastical History Society is in the Strand.  
"H. W. N." *The abbreviations on the coin*, if translated as there placed, are: "of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King."  
"T. C." *Chester*.—We had rather not advise as to the loan.  
"J. G. H." *Apply at 445, West Strand*, for the work on "Emigration to New Zealand."  
"Plus." *We cannot*.  
"An Old Subscriber" *should apply to Sir Henry Ellis*, at the British Museum, for admission to the Reading-room. The application should be accompanied by the testimonial of two respectable and well-known persons.  
"Ceylon," *York*, may, perhaps, hear of the pamphlet at Messrs. Madden and Co., or Messrs. Allen and Co., Leadenhall-street.  
"S. W. W." *The law of Refraction in Optics* was discovered by Snellius, about 1624; of Double Refraction, by Bartholinus, in 1669.  
"D. S." *Our Journal* was commenced May 14, 1842.  
"J. R." *Bristol*.—Likech in Perch.  
"Marie." *We regret that we have not room*.  
"S. G." *Sheffield*.—A stamped newspaper can be sent post free, beyond a week from its date.  
"A Friend of Humanity," *Bath*.—Received.  
"H. Z." *The examination for a Lieutenant in the Navy embraces, among other things, gunnery and trigonometry*.  
"D. H." *Southampton*.—We do not remember any specific work on "Tanning."  
"W. H." *Torquay*.—The agreement applies only to proprietorship.  
"C. R." and "O. M." *Declined*.  
"H. M." *We cannot insert the letter on the Vernon Gallery—a subject interminably suggestive*.  
"Mike Minus," *Worcester*, should apply for his balance to the Secretary of the Savings Bank.  
"W. C." *Coventry*.—We do not know.  
"Edgware," *The address of the Shakespeare Society* is 9, Great Newport-street.  
"St. Crispin." *Galosh* is from the French Galoché.  
"J. C." *Lynn Regis*, had better wait the opening of the Shakspeare Exhibition, the nucleus of which will be the Chandos Portrait.  
"H. B. M." *The Admiralty*.  
"The Quadrant" and "E. N. T." *We have not room*.  
"A Constant Customer," *Bruges*, and "M. J. of Jersey," are thanked for their communications relative to the Transit of Mercury.  
"A Detester of Humbug." *We do not know if Sloane Evans' "Art of Blazon" is ever likely to be finished. The system of issuing a work in parts, and not completing the issue, is very reprehensible*.  
"A Friend." *Any one using an heraldic device, whether registered or not, is liable to the tax on armorial bearings*.  
"A Subscriber." *The Colonels of Regiments derive considerable emolument from the supply of regimental clothing*.  
"Heraldry." *No one is entitled to bear two crests, unless he has two surnames, or derives the right from some specific grant. Many persons do use more than one crest, but in most cases incorrectly*.  
"E. F." *Refer to the Genealogy of the Royal House of Austria, in Mr. Burke's "Patrician"*.  
"Sigma." *The children of an illegitimate daughter cannot quarter her father's arms. In fact, an illegitimate child has no heraldic bearings at all, unless by specific grant from the Earl Marshal*.  
"Violino." *Apply to Goodwin, York-street, Covent-garden*.  
"Inquirer," *Trentham*.—We cannot aid you.  
"E. P." *Manchester*.—The prices of commissions, pay, &c., are given in Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanack.  
"A Whittingtonian." *The g is hard in Daguerre*.  
"D'Artagnan." *We believe, cheap translations have appeared*.  
"A Subscriber." *See the "Government Colonisation Circular for Emigrants"*.  
"J. R. T." *Tipperary*.—"Jerome Paturot" may be had, by order, of a foreign bookseller.  
"H. B." *Bradford*.—25, Ivy Lane.  
"Isaac." *The play of "The Lady of Lyons" is by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton*.  
"G. L." *must lose the amount*.  
"F. S. A." *We have not room for the Lines*.  
"W. W." *Harrow*.—Thanks.  
"W. W." and "A Correspondent." *We must decline replying to the coin in queries*.  
"A Subscriber." *The address of Allen and Mortimer is 11, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street*.  
"R. L." *Southampton*.—We cannot find room.  
"P. J." *Thetford*.—Drawing is taught in the Government School of Design. Apply to the Secretary.  
"A Foreign Subscriber." *For seven years*.  
"J. N. B." *There are seven trios of Beethoven for piano, violin, and violoncello, of which the celebrated one in C minor, Op. 1, ranks highest; but Op. 70, in D, is an extraordinary work. The B flat, Op. 97, is full of genius, requiring a first-rate artist to do a justice. The E flat trio, Op. 70, is also very fine. Out of the trios written by Mozart for piano, violin, and violoncello, it is difficult to choose; but the one in G and the one in C, composed in 1788, are both great. The second question of our Correspondent, as to the opinion of the musical world on the comparative estimate of the genius of Mozart and Beethoven, their whole range of composition being taken, we cannot solve. For fecundity and universality of genius we should say Mozart; but for colossal conception and gigantic grandeur, Beethoven. On questions of taste and sensibility there will be always great differences; but if Mozart claims supremacy for symmetry of form and for melody, Beethoven in ideas and effects is his superior*.

"T. K. J." *Cheltenham*.—Your impressions are from Fanam pieces, coined for Madras, July, 1807.  
"G. W. H. R." *Apply to Lyal and Tapson, James-street, Covent-garden*.  
"T. M." *Bishop's Waltham*.—Our information respecting Hogarth's "Midnight Modern Conversation" was from Nichols's "Anecdotes of Hogarth," last edit., 1839. The picture referred to by our Correspondent is now the property of Mr. Willet, of Merly House, Dorset. Hogarth, undoubtedly, painted more than one picture of this subject.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

No circumstance shows more clearly the want of confidence felt by the French nation in the stability of the Republic, than the strait to which it is reduced for want of a befitting candidate for the Presidentship. Between General Cavaignac, who typifies a Republic that is odious to the men who made it for not being democratic enough, and to the men who opposed it for being too democratic, and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who typifies a dynastic interest incompatible with a Republic under any shape at all, there is no choice. It must be either of these two. No other has any chance. The canvass has fairly begun. Upon the side of General Cavaignac all the governmental agencies are at work. Prefects and sub-prefects, and the Bishops and inferior clergy, have been enlisted into his service. The press, however, holds aloof. The editors of the provincial journals, at a great congress of their body summoned for the purpose of debating the point, have declared against him; and the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of M. Thiers, has followed their example. The *Journal des Débats*, a newspaper of great influence, and the very last to acknowledge the Revolution, and which, when it did acknowledge it, did so with a very ill grace, has, however, after much trimming and wavering and skillful glossing over of its previously recorded opinions, thrown itself into the scale in favour of the man who restored order in June, and now supports General Cavaignac with arguments precisely similar to those employed by the *National*. On the side of M. Bonaparte is ranged that large class of the people of the provinces who do not think, and to whom the name of Napoleon is a spell to dazzle and to blind. The army takes the same view of events, and concentrates its stupid admiration upon the hero of Boulogne and Strasburg. The Legitimist party—who were represented at one time as having determined to take no part in the contest—have now, it appears, commenced a canvass in favour of M. Bonaparte. Some of its leaders, in doing so, have avowed opinions by no means complimentary to their candidate. They state, with more truth than discretion, that, under General Cavaignac, the Republic would have a chance; but that, under M. Bonaparte—a man whose capacity, little as it is, they under-rate—the Republic would have none at all; and that, sooner or later, the disgust of the nation would prompt a final and successful effort to cast him off, and establish the Duke of Bordeaux in his place. This, however, is a dangerous game to play; and we should hope the Legitimists, as a body, will repudiate such sentiments.

The National Assembly, on its part, does not seem disposed to delegate much power to the new President, whomsoever he may happen to be. In consenting to his election before the extent of his functions, privileges, and prerogatives has been defined, it has endeavoured to play a game equally as hazardous as that attributed to the Legitimists. The Committee to whom was confided the task of drawing up a report on the powers of the President, has laid a proposition before it which is likely, it appears, to be adopted, and which will render the nominal chief of the Republic the merest doll, or rather shadow, that was ever set up in high places. If the President have no more power than the Assembly is willing to confide to him, he will be a President but in name only: the Assembly itself will rule, and he will be the scapegoat for its sins. If he be a man of no energy or ability, he will be contemptible in the estimation of the people; and his office will become so degraded, that no man of independence of spirit will think it an object of honourable ambition to aspire to fill it. If, on the contrary, he be a man of genius and decision, a struggle between him and the Assembly will be the inevitable result, in which the bayonets of the National Guards or the troops of the line will sooner or later be the umpires. We cannot help thinking that a grave error was committed when the advice of the venerable Molé was rejected, and that the majority of the Assembly would have acted with more wisdom, if they had decreed the powers of the President before involving themselves and the country in the embarrassments of his election.

The intelligence from Austria is of the kind to be expected, after such events as those which have taken place at Vienna. Prince Windischgrätz shows no mercy. He is a man who has suffered by revolutions. The melancholy fate of his wife at Prague—though he may not, to his knowledge, allow its remembrance to act upon his judgment in dealing with the instigators of revolt and massacre at Vienna—cannot but have some influence upon his character, and consequently, upon his acts. He was firm before he took possession of Vienna. He is severe now that he is its master. Messenhauser, the commander of the National Guards, has been captured and shot. Robert Blum, the representative of the city of Leipzig at the Frankfurt Convention, or Central Diet of Germany, and who was appointed by the Radical or Republican section of that Assembly to proceed to Vienna in the capacity of a "sympathiser," has shared the fate of Messenhauser, although it is asserted that he took no part whatever in the operations of the insurgents. This execution—if such it is to be termed—will open a difficult question with the Frankfurt Assembly, and will very much tend to the exasperation of the Prussians.

General Count Auersperg, who acted with Jellachich, under the orders of Windischgrätz, in the operations against Vienna, has resigned; for what reason is not stated. Windischgrätz and Jellachich remain at Vienna. The Court will not, in all probability, revisit the capital. The present residence of the Emperor is at Olmütz, a small, but strongly fortified town, of 19,000 inhabitants. Preparations have been made for the meeting of the Diet at Kremsier, in Moravia, a still smaller town, of 4000 inhabitants only, and at a greater distance from Vienna than Olmütz, which latter occupies a kind of mid-station between the two. Several of the Deputies have already proceeded to this town, and three Ministers are to reside there as long as the Diet shall continue its sittings.

### GALVANISM FOR TESTING COAL-MINES.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MR. EDITOR.—The recent deplorable accident at Bursley induces me to send you a simple suggestion for the prevention of loss of life in case of explosions in coal-mines. The application of galvanism for the explosion of gunpowder might probably be useful for testing the whole or any portion of a mine previous to the descent of the workmen—the result would be the same as though a number of points were instantaneously ignited in several parts of the mine, either of which being in contact with "fire damp" would occasion a comparatively harmless explosion. Should the application of galvanism for this purpose be not opposed by some natural obstacle, I conceive the certainty of its operation; and the small cost of the necessary arrangements of conducting wires and batteries might be an inducement to give it a trial. We have all seen the experiment of the electric pistol, when the barrel of a pistol is charged with a mixture of hydrogen gas and atmospheric air, and then discharged with the electric spark: this simple experiment illustrates, in some degree, my meaning. I hope, if there is any value in this suggestion, that it may meet the eye of some practical and scientific person who can give the subject attention.

Yours very obediently,

W. L.

### POSTSCRIPT.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, dated Tuesday last (the 14th), state that the city was perfectly quiet in all quarters during the day. The National Assembly had met during the morning at the Town-hall, under the presidency of Unruh, and continued their sitting without interruption, until adjourned in the usual form. Propositions for accusing the Government and military authorities with having again violated the rights of the Chamber and the personal liberty of its members, were proposed and referred to committees.

##### GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—Our advices, dated the 14th, mention that the execution of Robert Blum, and the dissolution of the Chamber at Berlin, were discussed with more than ordinary excitement in all political circles, as they were regarded as events of a nature to try the strength of the Imperial Parliament.

The Central Imperial Ministry is completely shaken by Austria's execution of Blum, which has thus openly disavowed submission to the resolutions of the National Assembly.

Mohl, the Minister of Justice, stated in the Assembly that the envoys of the Ministry had started at 2 P.M. (on the 14th), for Vienna; that they had instructions to demand the surrender of all papers and correspondence referring to Blum's affair; and to send these, together with a full statement of all relative particulars, forthwith to Frankfort.

The impotence of the Central Government was becoming more palpable every day.

##### ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Our latest advices mention that an important financial measure, which had long been in contemplation, had been at last decided upon, and brought into action. The clergy offered to the government a voluntary contribution of 4,000,000 of piastres, about 26,000,000 francs, payable by 15 annual instalments, viz. ten of 300,000 piastres, and five of 200,000 each. His Holiness had accepted the offer. On the 6th instant the Romans were apprized of the intelligence that the Pontifical troops, joining the garrison of the Marches upon the Austrian frontier, had broken out in revolt, had menaced an attack on the fortress of Ferrara, still in possession of the Austrians, and had raised a cry of the Republic. We are supplied with no further details. General Zucchi, the Minister of War, had left for Bologna and Ferrara, and the ministry had resolved on prompt and extraordinary measures to raise immediately supplies by anticipating, by means of mortgage bonds, the future gifts of the clergy; giving to such bonds a forced circulation. The Chambers were to assemble on the 16th, and most of the members had already arrived.

TUSCANY.—The Tuscan Ministry has addressed a circular to its agents abroad, in which they are requested to ascertain the sentiments of the other Governments of Italy with regard to the convocation of an Italian constituent Assembly, "to provide for the necessities of the war of independence," and their opinions respecting the mode of electing such an Assembly. This circular talks of "postponing all questions of internal regulation until after the expulsion of the foreigners." It is signed by MM. Guarrazzi, Montanelli, d'Ayala, Franchini, Mazzani, and Adam.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday the Queen and Court attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Tuesday the Princess and the Princesses Eliza, Adelaide, and Feodore of Hohenlohe-Langenburg took leave of her Majesty and left the Castle for the Continent.—The Royal dinner party at the Castle in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Sir G. and Lady Grey, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Baroness de Speth, and Sir G. Couper.

ROYAL VISIT TO BENTLEY PRIORY.—On Wednesday her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle to pass a few days with the Queen Dowager at her present residence, Bentley Priory, near Stanmore. A great concourse of persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood, collected at the principal entrance to the park, and many of the scholars from Harrow School, and numerous gentry, were to be seen among those assembled to give her Majesty a hearty welcome to the district. Her Majesty reached Bentley soon after 5 o'clock. The village of Stanmore was all bustle and excitement, in the evening the shopkeepers and principal inhabitants displaying their loyalty by illuminating their houses.

HER MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO HARROW SCHOOL.—On Thursday forenoon the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite honoured Harrow School with a visit. Her Majesty was received at the gates by the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, and the other school authorities. The Queen and Prince Consort were at once conducted to the Speech Room, where they were received with warm acclamations by the boys (350 in number). After examining the prize boards, her Majesty directed that an extra week's holiday should be given to the boys at Midsummer next. The Royal party then went to the Old School, and were much interested with the celebrated names carved on the forms and panels. The Queen and party next proceeded to the Library, and examined the book containing a list of the speeches delivered between 1792 and 1823; her Majesty and Prince Albert inserted their autographs in this book. The three class-rooms were next visited. The Royal party afterwards inspected the church—the principal object of attraction being what is called "Byron's Tomb." The illustrious party spent nearly two hours in Harrow. The inhabitants celebrated the visit by a public dinner in the evening.

A PURCHASE BY HER MAJESTY.—The Queen of England has made the purchase of the splendid piano of ivory, manufactured by M. H. Pape, which excited so much admiration at the exhibition. This instrument, which combines within itself all the improvements in the arts of the pianoforte-maker, the mechanician, and the cabinet-maker, is completely veneered with ivory, in sheets of from 14 to 17 feet in length, and 30 inches and upwards in width, from a single elephant's tooth, by a spiral process peculiar to M. Pape. It is also incrustured and ornamented with the rarest woods, forming original designs, and rendering it worthy its destined place in the new Palace of her Britannic Majesty. This circumstance is the more worthy of notice, as establishing the fact that her Majesty Queen Victoria is not so exclusive as has been represented, and that works of high merit by foreign artists find that favour with her Majesty which they have long enjoyed throughout great Britain.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

### POLICE.

#### LAMBETH.

On Thursday, amongst the applicants for assistance to Mr. Norton, was the once celebrated Miss Ducrow, who, some years ago, had charmed the hearts of half the play-going young men in the metropolis by her extraordinary feats in horsemanship at the theatre of her brother, the late Andrew Ducrow. From the statement of the poor creature, it appeared that, thirteen years ago, she married Mr. Broadfoot, then her brother's prompter, who treated her with kindness until the death of her brother, but since that time his conduct towards her had been quite the reverse, and he ultimately left her to live with another woman. Owing to his desertion, and her being unable to obtain anything to do in her profession, she was reduced to such an extremity as to be obliged to go to Lambeth workhouse, and became an inmate there for some time. She left the workhouse in the hope that her mother would allow her to live in her apartments, or give her shelter, but this she refused to do. She then applied to Mr. Cope, one of the relieving officers of Lambeth parish, for relief, but he refused to give her any, and she was at that moment in the greatest destitution. In reply to the questions of the magistrate, the applicant said her brother had died possessed of considerable property, which he left to his wife, formerly Miss Woolford, who, since his decease, again got married. He had, however, settled a weekly stipend on his mother of 30s., and the sum was paid to her every Monday morning. The last time the applicant heard of her husband he was stage-manager at a theatre in Glasgow, where he had, no doubt, a good salary. Mr. Norton directed that 10s. be at once given to the poor woman for her immediate relief, and that a communication should be made to the husband, with the view of compelling him to provide for her maintenance.

LORD ALFORD, a few days since, while out with the hounds in the neighbourhood of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, the residence of his Lordship's father-in-law, the Marquis of Northampton, was thrown from his horse, and broke his collar-bone. We are glad to say the bone has been set; but preferring to be attended by the family doctor in London, he at once left for his town residence, and under the care of Mr. Bacot, his Lordship is rapidly recovering.

NEW RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Thursday night, a public meeting, to celebrate the opening of the ragged school under the Royal Infirmary for the Diseases of Children, in the Waterloo-road, was held at the York-road Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth. Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., took the chair, and observed that if the scope and extent of ragged schools were humble, their object was quite the reverse. The ignorance, poverty, and destitution of vast masses of children in the metropolis called for the warmest sympathy and regard of a Christian public. Education, to be useful and profitable, must be brought down to the level of the most destitute classes. It was commonly supposed that the scholars in the ragged schools would be utterly unmanageable; but experience proved that these children of misery and vice were open to the best impressions. The secretary stated that the school would be opened on Sunday next, and on evenings during the week. In the course of a few weeks it will be opened as a regular day-school.—The Rev. Mr. Bishop moved, "That this meeting approves the principle of ragged schools, and rejoices in their extension," which was agreed to.—Mr. Hawes, M.P., having been elected president, and several routine resolutions adopted, the meeting separated.

OXFORD AQUATICS.—The annual pair-oared races for silver cups to the winners, and silver medals to the second boat, the gift of the University Boat Club, came off on the Cherwell, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and, as usual, attracted a large number of the members of the University and citizens to witness it. The entries were three only, viz.:—Wadhams, Messrs. Wauchope and Homfray; Balliol, Messrs. Chitty and Hornby;—Orlial, Messrs. Stewart and Mitchell. The winners of the heats to contend with the winners of last year, viz.:—Messrs. Rich, jun., and Millman, jun., Christchurch. In the first heat there was no bump. In the second, Wadhams, after a well-contested race, dexterously bumped Balliol, close on the winning post. In the third heat, Orlial and Wadhams started abreast, but the former proved superior. The contending or final heat between Christchurch and Orlial was won by the latter in a very easy manner, and much to the surprise of the backers of the former, who in several instances had backed them at 5 to 1.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**A SUPPLY OF GAS TO THE CITY.**—A meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers was held on Tuesday at the Sewers-Office, Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair, "to receive a report from the committee of general purposes, in relation to the supply of gas to this city, and to recommend that the necessary notices be given of application to be made to Parliament for the supplying this city with gas." The report was as follows: "We certify that we have met, and been attended by the city solicitor, who laid before us a statement which was read to us; and having considered the plans proposed therein, we recommend to your court, and as the only probable means of obtaining a reduction in the cost of gas, that notices be at once prepared and advertised as required; that your court will apply to Parliament for powers to erect gas-works, and to lay down pipes and mains within the city and liberties, with power to purchase the works, pipes, and mains of the existing gas companies, or of any gas company hereafter to be established within the limits aforesaid; and as the last day for giving such notices is the 18th of November, it is imperative that decision thereupon should be come to immediately."—The city solicitor's statement was also read. It referred to the contracts which, thirty years ago, the Chartered Gas Company and the City of London Gas Company had entered into for the supply of gas for the street-lights of the City of London, the Commissioners of Sewers having the power, under the Gas Acts, to purchase from the companies, at the termination of the contract, the pipes, branches, and other material, at a fair valuation, or, at their option, to give notice for their removal. The two companies, avoiding competition with each other, partitioned out the city between them, an arrangement which, in many respects while advantageous to the companies, was convenient to the citizens. The inhabitants of the city, however, are entitled from their situation and the extent of their consumption to have a cheaper and better gas than the inhabitants of the metropolis scattered over a wider district can obtain, because they may be termed wholesale customers, and are entitled to have the commodity at a wholesale price. Within the city of London these two companies have derived a rental of upwards of £150,000 per annum from a single set of mains not more than sixty miles in length, the returns thus averaging upwards of £2000 per mile; whereas the mains of the Chartered, the Imperial, the Equitable, the London, and other companies, traverse many hundreds of miles, sometimes two or three sets of mains in the same streets and roads, without dividing amongst them half such a rental. Gas was formerly sold to the consumer at 8s. per thousand, but now it is reduced to 6s.; the prime cost of the article, allowing for interest on capital expended in erecting, in the factory, and all expenses, and a large and liberal profit, does not exceed 2s. 6d. per thousand. The mains of several gas companies touch close upon the frontiers of the city in various parts; and if the corporation of London, or the Commissioners of Sewers, under the provisions of the original act, were to purchase the mains and pipes of these companies, now in the ground, at a valuation, they would be enabled to supply the article at a price which would allow of its being sold to the inhabitants at 4s. per thousand cubic feet—a rate which, after making an adequate allowance for all expenses, and interest of capital in outlay for pipes, &c., would leave a considerable balance in aid of the sewers' rate, or to defray the cost of sanitary improvements, or any other local improvements that might be desired. If the existing city companies will reduce their charge to four shillings per thousand, there could be no reason for a change. If a combination should be formed amongst the various gas companies to defeat the plan by refusing to tender, their object would not be obtained; for a person largely interested in gas-works, and practically acquainted with all the working details of gas manufacturing, had offered to supply the whole quantity required, of the very best quality, as to purity and illuminating power, at two shillings and sixpence per thousand cubic feet. Purchasing at this price, the city authorities might dispense the gas at four shillings, and collect the rates through officers of the sewers commission, under the management of the commissioners, who might apply the profit in relief of the rates or other important public objects, the Commissioners of Sewers and the corporation giving their sanction to the city consumers to form a company to furnish a sufficient capital (£50,000) to lay down mains and pipes, and to contract for the wholesale supply of the quantity required. The motion that the commission agree with the report of the committee, and that the city solicitor be instructed immediately to lodge the necessary notices, was carried unanimously.

**AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.**—On Monday, the first meeting for the season of the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law took place at the Society's Rooms, in Regent-street; Mr. Serjeant Manning in the chair.—Mr. V. Neale brought forward, pursuant to notice, his motion for a committee of inquiry into the law of partnership, more especially as it affected partners in joint-stock banks. One object he had in proposing the inquiry was to ascertain whether the system of partnership, *en commandite*, would be applicable to the commercial transactions of this country. He moved that the question be referred to a committee to be named.—Mr. C. Webster, in seconding the motion, said that he had been in several foreign countries in which partnerships *en commandite* were carried on, and had always heard that their working was satisfactory. The system was that two or three selected partners were made liable to the whole amount of their fortunes to the liabilities of the concern, and the remainder only to the amount of their shares or capital invested. If the principle were adopted in England—and its adoption might be desirable—it would be necessary to appoint official inspectors periodically to examine the books of the various concerns.—Dr. McKenzie bore testimony to the satisfactory manner in which partnerships *en commandite* had worked in various foreign countries.—The Chairman said that the principle was already carried out in the mining districts, where shareholders in mines were only liable to the amount of their shares. The motion was then put and agreed to. Question referred to a committee.—Mr. James Stuart proceeded to read the report of a committee appointed at the last meeting of the society to inquire into the state of the law respecting the confinement of persons alleged to be lunatics. The report stated that three classes of lunatics had been recognised by legislation, namely paupers, persons declared lunatics by a commission, and persons not so declared but confined in private lunatic asylums. With the first two classes the committee had not interfered, but had directed their attention entirely to the third class. It appeared that the number of lunatics in England and Wales was at the present moment about 30,000, about 3 out of 100 being lunatics under the care of the Court of Chancery. The principal act for the protection of middle-class lunatics—that was to say, those whose property did not admit of a commission, but who were confined in private asylums—was the 8 and 9 Vic., c. 100, which prevented the reception of such lunatics in any other than licensed houses. The committee thought that that act might be much improved, and called attention to two important points—first, the liberty of alleged lunatics; and secondly, their property. At present, the necessary preliminary to personal restraint was the certificate of a medical man, which might, under particular circumstances, be corruptly given, and therefore the committee proposed to add an examination by some person bearing a judicial character. When practicable, they recommended the masters in lunacy, and when these were not available judges of county courts, or magistrates at sessions. With reference to property, the committee suggested that in all cases where it was too small an amount to bear the expense of a commission, a case for which at present there was no provision, it should be vested in an official committee, and administered for the benefit of the lunatic by the masters in lunacy. The committee had ascertained that it might be so administered at an expense not exceeding 1 per cent. With reference to the private asylums, the committee did not recommend their immediate abolition, but earnestly advised stricter inspection. One regulation they were most anxious to enforce, namely, a regular system of visitation by the clergy. Dr. Connolly had testified to its vast importance, and it might be easily carried out by the parochial clergy. If payment were required, the committee advised that it should be levied on the proprietor of the establishment. The committee called attention to the fact that the asylums containing only one patient, commonly called "single patient houses," where wholly unprovided for by the legislature. There were great numbers of them about London, and it was suggested that the system of inspection should be extended to them. The last recommendation of the report was that persons employed in the capture of lunatics should be regularly registered, and that a coroner's inquest should be held on every death taking place in an asylum. After a short conversation the report was ordered to be printed for circulation among the members, and the meeting adjourned to December 11 next.

**NATAL LAND AND EMIGRATION SOCIETY.**—On Monday evening, at a public meeting of the members and friends of this society, held at the society's offices, 2, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, a memorial addressed to Earl Grey, as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, was agreed to, praying for a relaxation in favour of the society of the regulations of the emigration Commissioners as regards the age, sex, and occupation of emigrants approved of for the repayment of the head-money allowed upon landing from the colonial land fund; and also that the whole of the money paid for the purchase of land in Natal by the society should be appropriated to purposes of emigration, instead of a portion being kept back for public works, as at present.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY FOR AIDING MISSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.**—On Monday evening, a public meeting of the members and supporters of this religious association was held in Exeter Hall, for the purpose of bringing the Society more prominently before the notice of the public, and generally advancing the objects which it has in view. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird occupied the chair. The proceedings having been opened by prayer, the chairman explained that the direct object of the Association was the furtherance of missions, and that its indirect object was the spiritual good of young men placed in different parts of the metropolis. It was true, their Society was at present but a small one; still, when he remembered that the Church Missionary Society, which had now its missions in every part of the globe, rose from an equally circumscribed commencement, he must say that his heart took courage, and that he despaired not, in a few years, seeing this Society take such root as to have enrolled amongst its members young men in all parts of the kingdom. He was glad to add, that the number of members who had joined it in the course of last year, and the number of branch associations which had been formed, held out great grounds for encouragement. (Hear.) No resolutions were submitted to the meeting, but the particular merits of the Society were fully and eloquently stated by the Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A., Incumbent of All Souls, Gordon-square; the Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A.; the Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., and other clergymen and gentlemen; and at the close of the proceedings a collection was entered into in aid of the funds of the Association.

**ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday a special general meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering certain modifications in the rules to be proposed by the directors. The chair was taken, at one o'clock, by the Rev. W. H. Jones, who observed that they were all aware of the disheartening scenes which occurred in the cases of candidates, who, in spite of all the exertions of their friends, were unable to succeed at a first election, and that in many cases the most worthy candidates retired in de-

spair after one contest. In order to remedy this as much as possible, the directors proposed that for three successive elections all votes for the unsuccessful candidates should be carried to their credit at the election next following. The other alteration proposed by the directors was that there should be two elections in each year, instead of one, as at present. Resolutions embodying these modifications were then put and agreed to.

**ST. PANCRA'S VESTRY AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—On Wednesday a meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras took place at the new vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden-town, to consider the position in which the vestry were placed in having consented to grant a lease of the old vestry-rooms, in Gordon-square, to the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman and other Roman Catholics, for the purposes of a Roman Catholic grammar-school. The vestry clerk read a communication from Mr. Hardy, the steward to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, enclosing certain protests which his Grace had received from a number of his tenants, calling upon him to preserve to them quiet and peaceable possession of their leaseholds; and, in the event of the vestry persisting in the letting of the old vestry-rooms for such a purpose, to proceed to an ejectment of the vestry for breaches of the covenants of their lease. This course the letter expressed the intention of his Grace the Duke to take, and warned the vestry, that, a school being held in law to be a trade, a breach of one of the covenants would be committed thereby, and that in the event of the ejectment being successful, they would vacate a valuable lease.—Mr. Heath, the solicitor to the vestry, stated that he had received a communication from Dr. Wiseman's solicitors, calling on him to perfect the lease, and give them possession of the premises, as the vestry had entered into a contract to do so. During the proceedings, a protest, signed by seven rate-payers, was handed in against the conversion of the old vestry-rooms into a school, as being a nuisance, and detrimental to the property on the estate of the Duke of Bedford; and also giving further notice that the said vestry-rooms being so used would involve a forfeiture of the lease, to the damage and injury of the parish, and that, therefore, the parties, as rate-payers, would hold the vestry separately and individually responsible for such loss.—After some discussion, the vestry resolved that their solicitor be instructed to prepare a case for the opinion of counsel in the matter. A motion was also agreed to, directing that a deputation wait on Dr. Wiseman, accompanied by the solicitor to the vestry, to represent the difficulty which had arisen, and endeavour to induce him to a friendly withdrawal from the agreement.

**NEW CITY CLUB.**—This body held its inauguration dinner on Wednesday, at the Club-house, in Basinghall-street. It has been instituted with the view of providing a medium association between the late Whittington Club and the Gresham, the first of which has abandoned its ground in the City, and the latter of which is rather too expensive to meet the purposes of the class for whom accommodation is particularly required. The new City Club has taken possession of one of those old mansions for which the neighbourhood of Basinghall-street and Aldermanbury is celebrated. It is conducted upon an economical scale, and combines, with a good *cuisine*, the means of gratifying the more refined tastes of the day, in the shape of a library, reading-room, and other adjuncts to literary and social unions.

**INDIGENT BLIND SCHOOL.**—On Tuesday a general meeting of the subscribers to this charity took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing four male and four female pupils. There were fifty candidates on the list, and of the eight selected three can only distinguish light from darkness, and the others are totally blind.

**HACKNEY PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.**—On Tuesday at a meeting of this useful association, held at the Mitre Tavern, Downham-road, for the purpose of affirming the principle of self-government, and of economy in the expenditure of the parish funds, a resolution, to the effect, that the district of Kingsland and De Beauvoir Town being sufficiently important in number of inhabitants, and in extent, to be entitled to have some share in the management of the parochial affairs of Hackney, of which parish it is part, it was expedient to divide the said parish into wards, of which Kingsland should be one, and that immediate application be made to the poor-law commissioners to exert the power vested in them by the act of Parliament for the division of the parish of Hackney into wards, was unanimously adopted. A second resolution, declaratory of the opinion of the meeting that the increased charge for the police was extremely oppressive, and that it afforded another instance of the reckless manner in which the present Government squandered the people's money, was also agreed to.

**GOVERNMENT'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—A general meeting of the members of, and subscribers to, this Institution was held on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took the chair; and the meeting was attended by a highly fashionable assemblage, a large majority of whom were ladies. After a few preliminary remarks from the chairman, the minutes of the last half-yearly meeting were read and confirmed. Scrutineers having then been appointed for conducting the ballot, the subscribers present proceeded to the election of annuitants. There were ninety-five candidates, of ages varying from 50 to 75 years; from this number four were elected, three as annuitants on the funds of the society, and one as an inmate of the "Aged Asylum." The meeting then adjourned.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—On Monday some experiments on steam propellers were exhibited in the presence of the Earl of Auckland and several officers connected with the steam branch of the naval service. The object in view was to test the powers of a new application of the screw. The novelty consists in placing a propeller under each quarter, and not, as now, immediately before the rudder. Experience as well as theory have demonstrated that when the screw-propeller is placed at the stern of the vessel it works at a very great disadvantage. The vessel which is propelled by it displaces the whole body of water through which it moves, and, consequently, the screw has little or no resisting medium to work upon, for the water has not had time to rush into the vacuum created by the passage of the vessel so as to offer any resistance; and, moreover, the current flows with the ship, and not in a contrary direction; so that under these two conditions the rate achieved by a screw-propeller, as now applied, can never reach the maximum speed which paddle-wheel steamers have attained. The objections to paddle-wheels are too well known to require detail here. Captain Carpenter, the inventor of this new application of propelling power, is a practical seaman, having served many years in the navy, five of which he was in command of the *Geyser* steamer, in the Mediterranean fleet. The experiments on Monday gave great satisfaction to the Admiralty authorities present, and particularly elicited the approbation of Mr. Loyd, Mr. Edie, and Captain Ellice, all of whom are practically connected with the steam department of the service.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION.**—A report has been issued by the committee of this society, which shows that, during the last five years, accommodation has been provided in national schools for 265,542 scholars; that the total expenditure in building schools and teachers' residences has been £768,000, of which about one-sixth is contributed by the society, and about two-sevenths by the Committee of Council on Education; that, in five national institutions, viz. three for schoolmasters and two for schoolmistresses, 1042 students have received proper training; and that, if the ratio of the last two years should be sustained, the society will henceforth send out annually upwards of two hundred trained teachers; that national diocesan training institutions have been provided, with the advice and help of the society, at Chester, York, Durham, and various other places; and the report concludes with an earnest appeal to the public for support, the means at the disposal of the National Society for the building and improving of schools in the country being entirely exhausted.

**DEBTY SWEEPS.**—HOLBORN SESSIONS.—On Tuesday the magistrates for the Holborn division met to transfer licenses for the division. The chairman, previous to the applications being granted, told Inspector Dodd, of the F division, who was present, that it was the desire of the bench that every licensed victualler in the district should be informed that the bench were determined to refuse any license to a house at which in future monster sweeps or Derby sweeps should be allowed. Notices were to be forwarded to the police, in order that they might be left with every licensed victualler, so that there might be no excuse in March next, when the renewal of licenses should be applied for.

**A DECIDED MISTAKE.**—On Wednesday a Custom-house case was discovered which created much merriment in the City. A merchant had previously entered 700 foreign watches, apparently gold, for payment of duty, valuing them at £770, and at that rate offering to pass them for duty. The Custom-house officers, conceiving them in their wisdom to be much undervalued, took the watches to account, and paid the merchant importer the £770, with the 10 per cent. legally exigible and additional in such case. On Wednesday the watches were, in the usual way, put up to auction at the Commercial rooms, Mincing-lane, when, for the first time, it was discovered that they were of brass, inscribed over with gold, and not worth £70. It remains to be seen whether the loss in this, as in other cases, will be charged to the Treasury, the profits, when such there are, being always taken to account of the customs fund.

**BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11.**—The number of the births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the week ending Saturday last was 1367, of which 673 were males, and 694 females. The deaths for the week were 1163, of which 586 were males, and 579 females. The births thus exceeded the deaths by 202. The latter, however, exceeded the average weekly mortality for the last five years by 12. Those diseases the deaths from which exceeded the average were principally the following:—Small-pox, 34 (average 19). Scarlatina, 135 (average 37). Diarrhoea, 26 (average 21). Cholera, 62 (average 11). Typhus, 65 (average 50). Erysipelas, 13 (average 9). Apoplexy, 30 (average 24). Causes not specified, 16 (average 5). Those heads, on the other hand, under which fewer deaths than the average are this week included, are principally the following:—Measles, 17 (average 44). Hooping-cough, 27 (average 34). Croup, 4 (average 8). Dropsy, 15 (average 25). Consumption, 127 (average 134). Hydrocephalus, 22 (average 32). Bronchitis, 58 (average 61). Pneumonia, 63 (average 114). Asthma, 15 (average 26). Other diseases of the lungs, 7 (average 15). Teething, 7 (average 13). Of the 62 deaths from cholera, 2 occurred at the west, 3 at the north, 2 at the central part, and 51 at the south district of London. The total number of deaths from cholera in London during the last six weeks was 250. Of these, 188 occurred south of the Thames; of the remainder, 8 occurred in the central part, 10 to the north, 17 to the west, and 27 to the east.

**THE SCHOONER YACHT "VOLNA (WAVE)"** of 83 tons, built by Mr. Ditchburn, for the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, we learn, on her arrival and trial, gave such high satisfaction to the Grand Duke, that, in addition to a handsome present to the captain and crew, Mr. Ditchburn was last week presented, through the Consulate in London, with a splendid ring, bearing the Imperial Crown and the Grand Duke's initials, wrought in diamonds, on an enamelled shield of garter blue, surrounded with twelve large diamonds of the first water; its value, as a piece of jewellery, is 200 guineas. The *Volna* was tested at Cronstadt, in a match against the Emperor's fine schooner yacht, *Queen Victoria*, of 200 tons, built by White, at Cowes, last summer.

## IRELAND.

## STATE TRIALS.

On Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the arguments in the writ of error brought by Mr. Martin, lately sentenced to transportation, against the proceedings on his trial, were opened by Sir Colman O'Loughlin, who ably pressed the following points on the attention of the Court:—First, that the caption of the indictment was bad, as it did not appear therein when or where the Grand Jury which found the bills had been sworn. Secondly, that the counts of the indictment were bad, because of uncertainty, the two last not setting forth the printing charge therein. Thirdly, that the challenge to the juror Duff was a good challenge; and, fourthly, that the sentence was bad, as no penal colony or other place of transportation was named therein. Sir Colman was followed by Mr. Perrin, for the crown. The arguments were purely technical.

The close of Monday's proceedings disclosed another difference between the practice of the Courts in Dublin and those of Westminster Hall. In England, when the subject complains of the Crown, the subject, like the plaintiff in cases between two subjects, has the "last word," or the right to reply. In Ireland the right, it seems, belongs to the defendant, the Crown. The question called forth an animated discussion between the counsel and Judges, the impropriety of the Irish practice being apparent even to some of their Lordships.

On Tuesday, however, at the sitting of the Court, the Lord Chief Justice said:—"In the Queen v. O'Connell, we do not find it decided that the Attorney-General has not the right of reply. The practice in this country being to give the Attorney-General the right of reply, we will conform still to that practice."

The arguments were then resumed by Mr. Holmes, who was followed by the Attorney-General for the Crown.

The Court took time to consider its judgment.

**THE CLONMEL PRISONERS.**—Before the rising of the Court, the Crown moved for a *habeas corpus* in the case of those prisoners, who were accordingly ordered to be in court on Friday (yesterday).

**DISCHARGE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.**—At a meeting of the Irish Privy Council, held on Tuesday at Dublin Castle, liberty was given to discharge the following prisoners on bail; viz. James Lalor, Daniel M'Carthy, Matthew King, Thomas Whitty, Michael O'Neil, R. O'Shaughnessy, James Supple, G. Carmody, Peter Macauliffe, Bartholomew Doroney, Felix Mullin, Ralph Varian, Isaac Varian, Peter Walsh, Thomas Kehoe, Thomas Strange, Daniel Corcoran, M. Joseph Barry, P. M'Namara, Edward Smith, Edward Butler, John Francis Blake. One of the above-named prisoners, Mr. Lalor, well known as a writer in the *Irish Felon*, was in such a state of health that fatal consequences would have attended his further incarceration. There remain but two political prisoners now in Cork gaol—Mr. Denny Lane, president of the club organisation there; and Mr. Pennington, the ship-agent, with whom the passage of Mr. J. B. M'Manus had been negotiated.

**ARRESTS AT CLONMEL—ALLEGED INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS.**—Alarming but exaggerated accounts were published in the early part of the week, of renewed insurrectionary movements in the neighbourhood of Clonmel. Seven persons, some of them armed, were no doubt arrested on Wednesday night, in a field, but nothing certain as to their objects has been ascertained, nor is there any positive information as to the number of persons assembled when the arrests were made by the military and police force—the scene of arrest being a place called the Wilderness, about a mile from Clonmel. The *Leinster Express* says of the affair:—"It is difficult to learn what was the intention of the people in thus assembling, whether to attack the gaol or the barracks [rumour having ascribed a design to rescue the state-prisoners]. The former is nightly under a captain's guard, and the latter bears a good resemblance at present to a hornet's nest, being garrisoned by two troops of the King's Dragon Guards, a demi-battery of artillery, and eight companies of the 54th Regiment. The prevailing opinion, however, is, that their object was to plunder the neighbouring farmers, &c."

**HAIR-BREADTH 'SCAPES OF THE FUGITIVE LEADERS.**—It is now tolerably certain that the redoubtable Richard O'Gorman, whose perilous adventures by land and flood would afford a stock in trade sufficient to keep the most prolific novel writer in full work for twelve months to come, effected his escape from the port of Dublin, whither he was tracked by the police, who were thrown off the scent by the doubles and turns of the hunted game. He got on board a vessel lying in the Custom-house Docks, bound for Smyrna, which was subjected to a rigid search no less than three times before she entered the bay of Dublin on her outward voyage—once while in dock; a second time at Halpin's-pool, at the end of the North-wall; and a third time at the Pigeon-house Fort: but so well was the fugitive disguised as a seaman, that his appearance never excited the slightest suspicion. From Smyrna he is said to have gone to Constantinople, and from thence to Paris, where he remains at present. No less narrow was the escape of Mr. John Dillon, upon whose head there was set a reward of £300, and whose active participation in the late rebellion, more especially in the affair at Killeenale, rendered his capture a matter of grave importance to the Government. Previous to his flight to America he spent several days in the town of Galway, habited as a clergyman of the Church of Rome, awaiting the departure of a vessel bound to New York. One day, however, while quietly perambulating the streets, he perceived by an earnest stare from a passer by, that he was recognised by a party whose acquaintance he considered would be more dangerous than serviceable at so critical a period. Taking the alarm, he took a boat on the instant, and set sail for the adjacent island of Arran, where he met shelter and protection at the house of an old friend. He was not many minutes located here when a war steamer was descried bearing down with all speed towards the island. All now seemed lost, but the ingenuity of his host interposed, and by a clever *ruse* he succeeded in baffling his pursuers. Two boats were got ready, manned by crews of the hardy fishermen who dwell in those parts—one a light rowing boat, the other a swift lugger. Into the former Dillon jumped, and was rowed with all speed towards the steamer; while, according to directions, the lugger, with all her sails set, and with a highly favourable gale, put out to sea, as if flying before the steamer, which immediately gave chase—never for once heeding the boat with its passengers, which passed close to her bows, and which gained the port of Galway without causing any observation. In two days afterwards he was on the Atlantic.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

**EMIGRATION.**—Emigration from Waterford, Cork, and Limerick proceeds with vigour. In Dublin the desire to try their fortune in the New World has very generally seized on the small trading class, and they have and organisation for the establishment in America of a colony derived from home. A number of shopkeepers, alarmed by the prospect of the times and the little hope of improvement which presents itself, have agreed to emigrate in a body. They have purchased a small territory in the district of Wisconsin, and thither they propose to proceed, and found, perhaps, a city. Each will leave home with a sum of £2000 at least, either in cash or merchandise. The Guild of Bricklayers and Masons of Limerick have appealed, through the public prints, to the humanity of their townsmen for contributions to a fund they are raising to enable their active and unemployed members to emigrate.

**SIR JAMES GRAHAM**, who arrived in Dublin a few days previously, dined with the Chief Secretary, Sir W. Somerville, on Tuesday evening last. The hon. baronet proceeds to the north of Ireland, on a visit to Lord Dufferin.

**AUCTION OF THE LIBRARY AT CONCILIATION-HALL.**—The library of the Repeal Association, at the Corn Exchange, was on Wednesday set up for sale to the highest bidder. The books disposed of produced rather high prices. The day's sale amounted to £130.

## GEMS FROM THE "HUE AND CRY."

The following "gems" appear in the last two numbers of the *Hue and Cry*:—Under the head of "English Police" we have the following:—"Stolen from a house in Liverpool, a lady's plain gold ring, set with one (only) large rose diamond, surrounded with eight lesser diamonds, all in silver—not transparent." James Wilkinson, who lodged in Marlborough-street, is described as having stolen "£24 10s., and other articles of wearing apparel!"

A servant named Jane Cullen stole £10 from her master at Kingstown, it is alleged, by means of a false key. "35 years of age, low size, and black hair!"

There was a cow stolen from Mr. Cour, of Lislea, Armagh, the colour of which is set down "as rising six years old!"

A cow, stolen from Burren, county Clare, is described as "all white, except some yellow on the neck, and three-years old horn value £5!"

**KILKENNY.**—"Stolen from off the lands of Jerpoint-hill, a three-year old heifer with calf at the top of the tail!"

**LIMERICK.**—A mare was stolen from Mr. James Power, of Glenquinn, which is set down "as a smart tidy mare, a short tail, and a saddle mark near the off-fetlock!"

**MAYO.**—Mr. Henry Irwin, of the Barony of Costello, lost a mare; but instead of describing the animal, Mr. Irwin himself is actually described as follows:—"Grey colour, five years old, 14 hands high, switch tail, and three of her feet white!"

**MONAHAN.**—James Goodwin stabbed a man at Coolaske with "a knife seven-teen years of age, five feet three inches, with fresh complexion, and curled hair!"—(Rather a formidable and remarkable knife, that.)

**TIPPERARY.**—Two heifers, found at the turnpike gate of Tounish-bridge, are described "about the size of Kerry!"

**WATERFORD.**—Michael Scanlon stole £15 from Peter Daly, of Cappoquin. He is described as having very thin eyes, and "is a weaver by trade, and a quack doctor!"

**WICKLOW.**—James Goodman and Ellen Kavanagh stole £22 in notes and sovereigns from James Kavanagh, of Redcross, Arlow. Goodman "has no whiskers on a very red long neck," and "it is supposed that they have gone to Dublin because they are natives of the county Wicklow!"

**THE LATE VISCOUNT MIDLETON.**—A few days prior to the lamented and unlooked-for death of this nobleman, a notice was issued by the churchwardens of Wandsworth, convening a vestry for Thursday, the 9th instant, the principal object of which was "to obtain the concurrence of the parishioners to a vote of thanks intended to be proposed to the Right Hon. Lord Middleton, for his munificent gift of the free-schools in Love-lane to this parish." That object, our readers are aware, unhappily cannot now be carried out; but we have been given to understand that Lord Middleton's gift will be perpetuated by a tablet erected to his Lordship's memory in the parish church.—*Surrey Standard.*

On Tuesday, the house of Mr. Riley, a servant to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, situated in Castle Field, Manchester, was broken open between seven and eight o'clock, in the absence from home of the family, and £511 17s. 6d., of which £350 was in gold, was stolen. The thieves had broken open the door with a crow-bar.



## GRAND FETE OF THE CONSTITUTION, AT PARIS.

## FETE OF THE CONSTITUTION AT PARIS.

This grand demonstration took place on Sunday. It proved a comparatively cheerless display, owing to the state of the weather—snow having fallen during the whole of the proceedings. In the Place de la Concorde, an altar was erected in front of the gates of the Tuilleries. At half-past 8 the National Assembly, accompanied by the Executive Government, left the Chamber, and took their places on the platform erected for them at the right of the altar, amidst the roar of artillery. The platform on the left was occupied by the members of the diplomatic corps, of the Court of Cassation, the Council of State, and the other constituted bodies. Behind the platforms seats were placed on the terrace, for the accommodation of persons provided with tickets. At 9 o'clock, the clergy left the church of the Madeleine, and proceeded to take their places on the steps of the altar, at the foot of which was a platform, from whence the President of the National Assembly, surrounded by the Executive Government and the *bureaux* of the Chamber, read to the people the text of the Constitution; and immediately afterwards a "Te Deum" was chanted, during which the Archbishop of Paris, assisted by several prelates, celebrated mass. This being finished, the clergy again formed in procession and returned to the church of the Madeleine. The National Guards of Paris and of the departments, previously stationed according to the orders of the military authorities, and under the command of General Changarnier, then began to file off, marching round the Place, and passing the platform on which the National Assembly and the Executive Government were seated. After the filing off, the National Assembly, accompanied by the Executive Government, returned to the Chamber.

The principal object in the appearance of the Place was the altar where the clergy officiated. It was a lofty structure, covered with crimson velvet, and surmounted with a gilt cross. On each side above were, in gold letters, the words "Aimez-vous les uns les autres." Immediately opposite, inside the railings which surround the column of Luxor, was a statue of the Republic in plaster of Paris.

The defiling of the legions of the National Guard and the troops of the line before the altar occupied several hours. The first corps that appeared was the artillery of the National Guard of Paris, composed in great part of Red Republicans. This corps cried *en masse* "A bas les Pretendants!" and "Vive la République!" Some cried "Vive la République Démocratique!" and others added "et Sociale!" The National Guard of the *banlieue*, who are well known partisans of Louis Napoleon, kept the most complete silence. One battalion only cried "Vive la République Démocratique

et Sociale!" This battalion belonged to the legion of which M. D'Alton Shee was lately Colonel. About 11 o'clock the National Guard of Arras and Calais drove from the Place de la Concorde some *ouvriers* who cried "Vive Napoleon!" The friends of M. Louis Bonaparte had recommended their partisans not to utter any "vivats" in honour of the Prince, so as not to compromise him. The cry of "Vive l'amnistie générale" was uttered by one legion. The muskets of the National Guard had much fewer bouquets and drapeaux than they had at the *fete* of the Revolution, and the "Marseillaise" was heard much less frequently than the "Girondins."

During the ceremony guns were fired from the Invalides and from the detached forts in the environs of Paris, and the bands of the National Guards and troops played the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic airs.

The gathering to witness the ceremony was, on account of the state of the weather, very small, compared with what is usually seen at public *fetes*. The whole passed off without the slightest disorder. In the evening most of the public buildings were illuminated. In the course of the morning 149 insurgents, among those confined in the prisons of Paris, were liberated.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

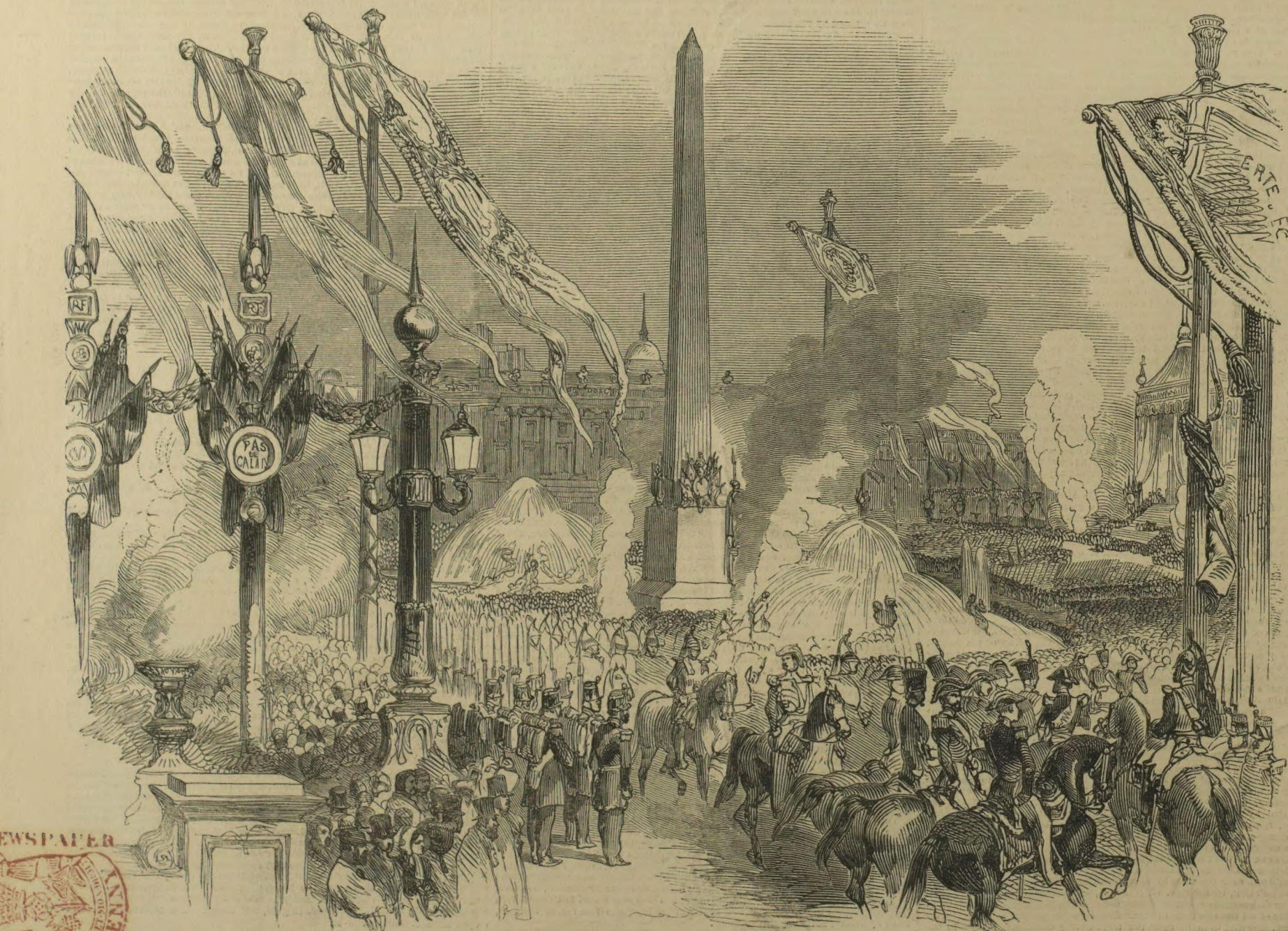
In the larger Engraving is shown the *ensemble* of the *fete*, sketched from the left side of the Pont de la Concorde, on the Place; with the Admiralty, the Garde Meuble, and the Eglise de la Madeleine in the distance. The canopied altar, as already explained, was erected in front of the terrace of the gardens of the Tuilleries, facing the Place. On each side were galleries for the vocal and instrumental performers; and on the terrace, within the gardens, were tribunes for privileged spectators. Around the Place were sixty-four Venetian poles; four immense poles being placed in the four sections into which the square was divided. From these lofty poles floated long streamers, inscribed with "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité;" and between the smaller poles were tripods for incense.

Besides the *ensemble*, we have engraved the altar, or *Chapelle Improvisée*, at which high mass was performed.

COUNT LEON, natural son of the Emperor Napoleon, has addressed a letter to the Paris journals stating and offering proof that the Emperor left a will of which Gen. Montholon is executor, and which was duly registered before M. Tabourier, notary, at Paris, in which their are matters affecting the interests of Count Léon, and that such will has been hitherto suppressed. Count Léon announces that he is about to appeal to the tribunals to enforce its disclosure.

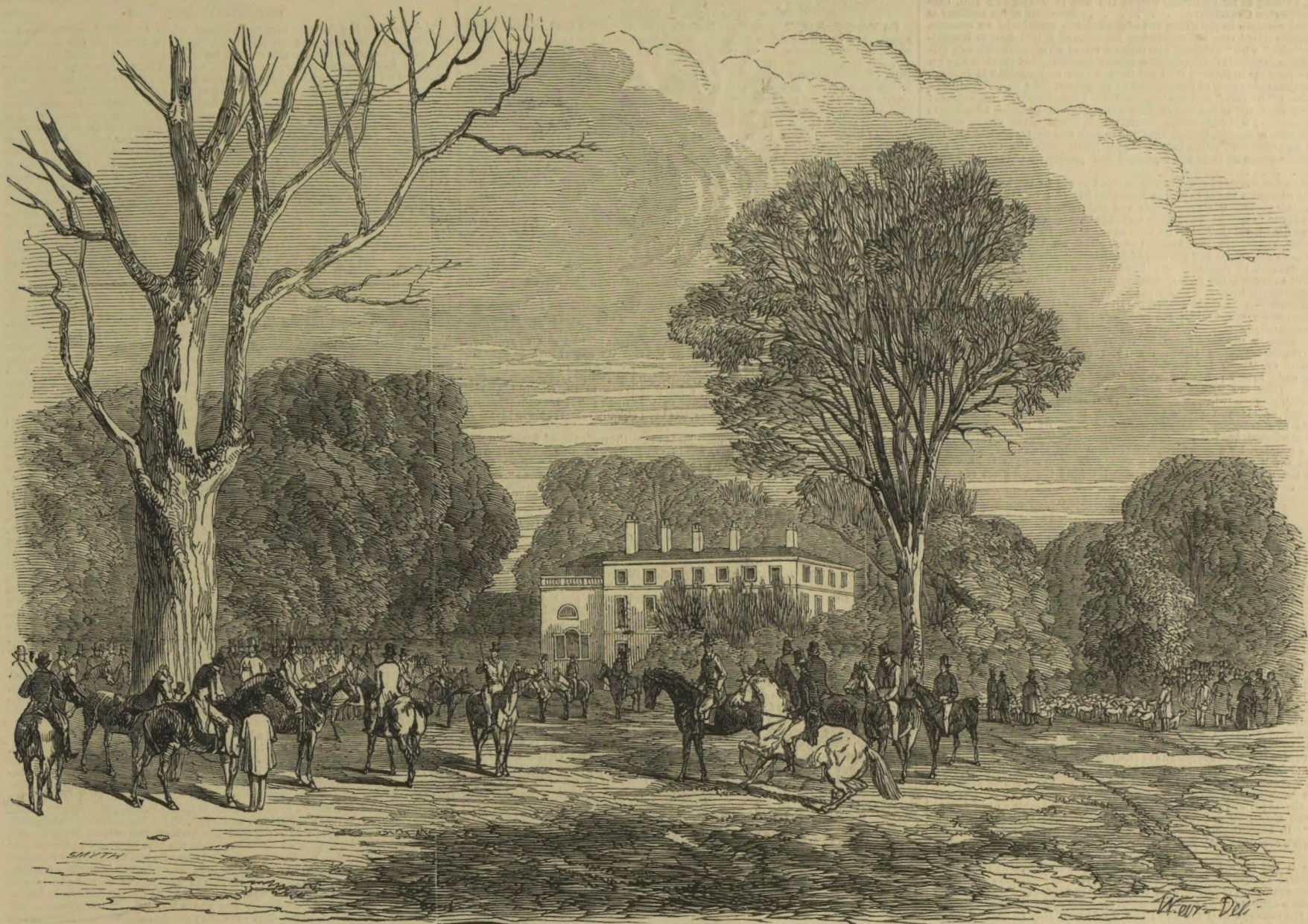


THE GRAND ALTAR OR CHAPELLE IMPROVISEE.



DEFILING OF TROOPS IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.





MEET OF HER MAJESTY'S STAG-HOUNDS AT HILLINGDON.

HER MAJESTY'S STAG-HOUNDS.

A MEET AT HILLINGDON.

WITH the festival of All Saints begins the season of the chase: some few establishments indeed announce their fixtures earlier, but hunting is not considered to be legitimately on the scene till November. This rule applies, whether the quarry be stag, fox, or hare. The period of its termination, however, is less definite. Formerly, some masters of hounds used to make it a practice to kill a May fox; harriers continue to hunt later on the downs than in the vale; and venison is considered fair game almost at any time that it may be met with among the moors of Devon. But such is not the relation in which your buck is regarded by the lowland sportsman. With him it is an animal of chase—but no more. The stag-hunter goes forth to his sylvan pastime with as little intention of killing the deer as of eating the whippers-in. The hart is the noblest wild animal extant in Great Britain, and hence the store set by it in relation to

our rural sports. Deer-stalking is the privilege of princes, and stag-hunting is the aristocracy of the chase—the reader's cry of "Oh! oh!" and "Has he ever seen the Surrey?" to the contrary notwithstanding. We will not stop to investigate when hunting the hart was made an item of Royal pomp and circumstance, or when flying the hawk became obsolete as a custom of courtly recreation. Perhaps their present position comes of the policy of the times. How could the liberal principle which now prevails put up with an Hereditary Grand Falconer—unless the office were a sinecure, which of course alters the case; or how could an enlightened pack of stag-hounds be hunted in the middle of the nineteenth century, were not provision made to secure them a Whig or Tory leader, as the exigence of politics might demand? But let this pass. The Royal Hounds are before us; and since Nimrod the mighty, never was a society of the sort provided with a more efficient master of the ceremonies.

The scenes represented by the Artist are a meet of the Queen's—which occurred on Wednesday the 8th inst., on the lawn at Hillingdon, adjacent to the town of Uxbridge—and an "entails" or running in view, over the open. They serve as characteristics of the establishment and sport to which they refer. If

may, perhaps, be unnecessary to premise that a pack of hounds more admirable as regards the qualities of breeding and condition has rarely, if ever, been got together; or that, with a service of officials all perfect in their several capacities, the field practice is the ideal of consummate training and discipline. The stud is ample, and of a stamp that befits a stable of high mark. The appointments of the men are very handsome—scarlet frocks laced with gold, caps, and irreproachable boots and breeches, that is to say buckskins: the *ensemble* being as sporting a turn-out as if it had been born, bred, and brought up to "fox" through every phase of its seed and generation. Thus much for the stuff whereof it is compounded, and now for a word concerning its whereabouts.

The country hunted by her Majesty's Stag-hounds is a very various one, alternating between the cucumber beds of the metropolitan suburbs and that *terra incognita* called the New Forest, now, for the first time, being explored, at the instance of commissioners appointed for that purpose. They also make periodical excursions into the Vale of Aylesbury, where "the antlered monarch" is also pursued by the Barons Rothschild. *Apropos* of the market-gardeners, sooth to say, is Hillingdon, which comes among the greengrocery districts.



"FULL CRY."



The writer once assisted at the enlargement of a hind, at that meet, which, that is the fawn, heading as for Pall-mall, was, at the end of a sporting run, captured in Paddington Churchyard. . . . Speaking of the incident as something not common to the chase, one of the *habitués* mentioned an occasion on which a stalwart old stag was secured on the steps of a hall-door in Russell-square, the "whip" who "hobbled" him making use of a butcher's tray as a target in the onslaught. But don't conceive, reader gracions, that there is any intent in these presents to throw a Cockney flavour over stag-hunting in general, or on that within easy reach of London city in particular. We have forgathered with the Galway "Blazers," and are familiar with foxes found in half-acres of gorse, and "turned up" at the end of fifteen minutes in parishes adjacent to Market Harborough; but our solemn conviction is, there never was an equestrian performance in —, Hades, or Connaught, like to that which is the "custom of an afternoon" with a lady fair who hunts with the Queen's, and whom we encountered an hour ago cantering her palfrey on the margin of the Serpentine.

In days when the wreck of empires is household gossip for the human family, it may not be without a moral to hint at the social life of a colony occupying a little nook of this globe. Of its commerce and industry, its arts and sciences, our province is not to speak: why, indeed, should that be named at all which is as common as the liberal air? But its boon associations, its commonwealths of good-fellowship, haply, are less known: we plead an ignorance but now enlightened as to the extent and *matériel* of its hunting establishments. There are, at this writing, in England, one hundred and seventy-three packs of hounds, public as regards the days of hunting, and open to the enjoyment of all classes. This estimate, indeed, is under the number; but it is given, that no possible contradiction may be urged against it. But three of these are stag-hounds; the remainder are fox-hounds, harriers, and other hounds. In Devonshire alone there are seven-and-twenty packs, wherever gentle and simple may take their recreations. First in the goodly throng are the Queen's. The Earl of Besborough is master: Charles Davis, the most courteous and complete of all the choros of Diana, the huntsman. Their public days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; besides which they have generally a "bye" every week. They are within an hour of every breakfast table in the hills of mortality—save when transported to that "undiscovered country" already alluded to. If you desire to see what the "giants of the green-wood" are in this degenerate age, go and join them on the first occasion that suits your convenience: if you are anxious to gauge your own properties for crossing a country, try a spin alongside of them with Captain Vyse in *your wake*: do this, and if you do not return a wiser man, then are you more wide-awake than the majority of those who stand behind the counters of men-milliners. . . . *Yale.*

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mr. Connolly's horse, Gabriel, would have been first in, but he stopped to eat his jockey, Whaley, when he fell. The race is to be run again on Friday.—*Sporting Intelligence from an old Irish paper.*

Anthropophagy, according to the statement of some philosopher or other, is a natural instinct, varying in its properties, but identical in its principles. In the positive degree man eats the raw material, his brother man; in the comparative—the feudal state of cannibalism—he only eats and drinks the thews and sinews, that is, the animal power and produce of his fellow-creature; while, in the superlative degree, under the specious shelter of refinement, social cannibalism lays gins and snares for body and soul, and for anything that is, or was, or is to be. Upon this principle, assuming the incident copied from the Irish journal to be meant allegorically, the condition of racing half-a-century ago was in the instinctive process.

A newspaper of a much more recent date, the 12th inst., thus observes . . . *appropos* of horse-racing—"If any proof were wanting to show how fallacious are the reasonings of praisers of the time past, we have only to recollect for a moment what occurred hardly a month since, when one good man and true was found to lay twelve thousand sovereigns to one thousand, in one bet, against the winner of the Cesarewitch; and, what would have surprised, above all, the speculators of old, was one of the very earliest at the post on the morning after the race, with the bank notes in his hand, eager to get out of debt!" . . . Is this figurative of the superlative degree? The logician takes nothing upon doubt. "Where did the money come from," he asks, "and to what purpose was it appropriated?" In after days these curiosities of sporting literature may serve the philosopher's account: they are significant, if the trouble be taken to apply them.

The course is left for a season, and the cover side furnishes its substitute. There is a natural sympathy between racing and hunting—they are especially pursuits of the equestrian order. A word for the noble science. There are who delight in tying a canister to a dog's tail—*haud meus hic sermo*. Everybody has been helping the railways over the stile; the fox-hunter may do them a better office. "*Tempora mutantur*," reader mine—and so are you and I. Our grandfathers took pleasure in "dragging" for their foxes when the stars were setting; we can content ourselves with a brush at noon-day. Manners and habits have changed—and not for the worse—if Lord Hervey be a faithful historian of the reign of the second George, and our memory serve us as to the costume "when George the Fourth was King."

The chase is not what it was twenty years ago—neither was it then as Beckford pourtrays it. In the "crack" districts they now go faster over the country, and slower under the mahogany. Where there was one pack of fox-hounds in John Warde's day, there are ten now. Where one man might hunt them, fifty may do so now. Railways have done much that was not expected of them, both in an evil and a good sense. Who ever dreamt that they would restore to the Cockney the Golden Age? Temple Bar was wont to be the limit of his hope: the last accounts from Pekin state that a Deputy of the Ward of Port-soaking was at a recent Celestial levee. The less ambitious may put in a good day, if the chase be to his mind. Eschewing the resorts of the big-wigs, let him ascertain when the Vine or Lord Gifford's hounds—the H. H.—meet adjacent to the South-Western Rail. The latter are always in the Basingstoke country on a Saturday. Tom Smith, too, is generally to be reached from the Andover-road Station. These are cosy packs, with sporting provincial fields, and very negotiable countries. Why should not the fixtures of hounds, generally, be announced, with a notice how best the places of meeting may be reached from the metropolis—with a hint, now and then, as to their characteristics? A practical advice, whether on the turf or the chase, cannot present too continually to its readers the allegory of the horse that ate his rider.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—An unmistakable feeling against St. Leger for the Liverpool Steeple Chase, and a tremendous rush to get on Cossack for the Chester Cup, were the "features" of a very dull afternoon. The market prices were as under:—

NEWPORT PAGNEL STEEPLE CHASE.		
3 to 1 agst Red Lancer	10 to 1 agst Justice to England	
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
10 to 3 agst Proceed	7 to 1 agst St. Leger	15 to 1 agst Wolverhampton
11 to 2 — Alfred (t)	12 to 1 — Boxkeeper	15 to 1 — Venom
CHESTER CUP.		
33 to 1 agst Cossack	1000 to 15 agst Vesta	1000 to 15 agst Engleman
1000 to 15 — War Eagle	1000 to 15 — H. Platoff colt	1000 to 10 — Stinger (t)
DERBY.		
4 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	40 to 1 agst Strongbow (t)	40 to 1 agst The Knout (t)

THURSDAY.—Nine-tenths of the members having left for Newport Pagnel, nothing was done.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The "Messiah" is announced for performance at Exeter Hall on Friday next, the 24th inst. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing in it for the first time in London, and Mr. Costa will conduct for the first time one of Handel's oratorios.

DEPARTURE OF THE PARIS THEATRES.—The prevailing distress in Paris, or the pre-occupation of the public mind with matters of more importance and more immediate interest, has wofully thinned the theatres of that capital. Of this we have an amusing account in a recent *feuilleton* of M. Hector Berlioz, the musical critic of the *Journal des Débats*, in a review of M. Clapisson's new opera of "Jeanne la Folle," produced at the Théâtre de la Nation on Monday last. M. Berlioz bitterly laments the sad contrast between the crowded houses of the "old times," and the half empty benches of the present. Before the Revolution, it appears that there was a regular system of intrigue practised by the amateurs, the ladies especially, to obtain tickets for the rehearsal of new operas, and on the "first night" the boxes were crowded with rank, beauty, and fashion. "But now," adds poor Berlioz, "if you encounter a friend in the Rue Lepelletier, on your way to the French Opera, for the purpose of 'assisting' at the performance of a new piece, an allusion to matters musical only provokes a shrug of *insouciance*, and your polite offer of a ticket of admission is met with the most chilling indifference." M. Clapisson's opera was successful, notwithstanding the thinness of the house. The absence of foreigners from Paris, and the indisposition of the residents towards public amusements, having lowered the subscription of the Italian Opera to a point which renders the *entrepreneur* unable to keep it open, Government, rather than have it closed, is about to apply to the Assembly for a grant of 60,000 francs.

ACCOUNT OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—The public accounts of trade and navigation, for the month ending the 10th of October, 1848, have just been published. These returns exhibit a very considerable improvement, in comparison with the declared monthly value of our exports for the last six or eight months. The aggregate amount of our exports for the month ending October 10, 1847, was £4,665,000; for the same month this year, £4,602,000, showing a deficiency of £63,000 only; whilst the deficit on the previous month, as compared with the same period last year, was no less than £539,000. These returns also show, on a comparison of the nine months' declared value of our exports, ending October 10, 1847, with the same period of the present year, a decrease of £5,350,000.

THE "OCEAN MONARCH."—We last week noticed that her Majesty's Government had presented Captain Joaquim Marquis Lisboa, commanding the Brazilian steam-frigate *Afonso*, with a gold chronometer. We have now the pleasure of adding that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have purchased a gold chronometer from Mr. Dent, and presented the same to the Captain: it bears the following inscription:—"Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Joaquim Marquis Lisboa, commanding the Brazilian steam-frigate *Afonso*, for his humanity and activity displayed by him in rescuing many British subjects from the burning wreck of the *Ocean Monarch*."

### MUSIC.

#### M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

On Monday night, M. Vivier, the famed performer on the horn, made his first appearance at Drury-Lane Theatre. M. Vivier was in this country some years since, and performed at the Hanover-square Rooms. His instrument is not an especial favourite with large audiences; in a small room, playing a simple melody, or accompanying a singer, it is relished; and no artist has turned it to better account in this way than Puzzi. Vivier is, however, an exceptional artist, quite out of the ordinary category of horn-players. He has made some discoveries of new and curious acoustic effects, particularly the existence of low notes, which were not conceived to be in the pitch of the horn, and in the capability of emitting tones in harmonised parts. How far these novel lower notes can be employed as the basis of the harmony in orchestral music in a greater degree than formerly remains to be shown. He played a cantabile of his own composition, introducing a cadenza, to display his novelties and his executive ability. It was encored with enthusiasm; and the applause from the band was very strong. To the multitude, his playing has a great attraction; he produces a delicious tone, and sings on his instrument with indescribable charm; and when he abandons the melody to indulge in the dexterity of divisions, it is marvellous how neat and finished are his passages, how tasteful and elegant are his cadences. We only regretted that he had not selected some popular air, the familiarity with which would have enabled the public to appreciate still more what eloquent and sympathetic tones he could produce from his instrument, and how perfect is his management of the various gradations of sound, from the strongest *fortissimo* to the most delicate *pianissimo*.

M. Vivier enjoys the highest reputation amongst Continental musicians—many of the most distinguished of whom, in fact, look upon him as the rising composer of the day, attributing to him a fertile imagination as to melody, and a felicitous instinct for harmony. How far the expectations of him will be realised, we cannot give any opinion, not having as yet had the opportunity of hearing his works; but we might quote eminent names for the high estimation of Vivier's talents. It would be singular, indeed, if the future symphonist, opera composer, and writer of sacred music, as he may prove to be, should have selected such an instrument as the horn to play upon; but his countryman, Berlioz, who is only master of the guitar, has been equally remarkable in his musical eccentricity.

On the same evening, the first movement of Beethoven's Grand Sonata in F, scored by Nadaud (and ably scored), was played; but what Beethoven wrote as a sonata, we should prefer to remain so; and there is no lack of orchestral sublimity in his symphonies and overtures to justify any "arrangement" of his other works. The execution of Berlioz's brilliant overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," is not so clear and powerful in the stringed instruments as could be desired. A fantasia, and the themes from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," is promised for next week—a welcome announcement; but we trust it will not be scored by M. Jullien with such heavy ordnance as the "British Army" Quadrille, which is really too stunning.—The houses have been well attended this week.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—This society illustrates the "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick." Year after year we look in vain for something to spring from the native talent source, but dry and barren are the annual proceedings. Beyond a record of the change in the locality for the concerts—the Hanover-square Rooms are now the headquarters—there is little to tempt criticism at the first concert of the 15th season on Monday. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's Quintet in A, op. 18, for two violins (Watson and E. W. Thomas), two tenors (Westlake and R. Blagrove), and violoncello (W. F. Reed). There was also Beethoven's Trio in B flat, op. 97, for piano, violin, and violoncello, executed by Miss Kate Loder, Messrs. E. W. Thomas and W. F. Reed; a MS. Quartet in G, by Ciprian Potter, for two violins, tenors, and violoncello, written *ser. art.*; and a dry MS. Sonata, No. 2, for pianoforte and violin, played by Lindsay Sloper and Watson. The vocal gleanings were a song to Kit Marlowe's words "The winter is past," sung by Miss M. Williams, and composed by Miss Kate Loder, which was encored; a MS. duet sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, "Where honied roses," composed by Mr. J. B. Calkin, brother of the singer of that name, and son of the violoncello player; two songs by Charles E. Horsley, with over-elaborately-wrought accompaniments, sung by Miss A. Williams; and Macfarren's elegant trio from the "Devil's Opera," "Good Night," ascribed in the printed bills to Beethoven, sung by the Misses Williams and Miss Thornton. Mr. C. Coote presided at the pianoforte. The second concert will be on the 27th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. and Mrs. Millar, from Bath, have commenced *sociétés* at the Music Hall, Store-street, under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop.—The new members of the Philharmonic Society are Benedict, E. Schütz, Cruvelli, and Dr. F. A. Walmesley, of Cambridge; Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, Ferrari, and C. E. Horsley have been admitted as Associates.—A very wholesome regulation has been made at the Royal Academy of Music, to have weekly practices of music, which will be conducted by Lucas, with Blagrove as leader.—The second performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" took place on Friday at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa. The same vocalists sang as on the first occasion, save Mr. J. A. Novello, who was replaced by Mr. Boddá. Mme. Duleken, who has made a long tour in the provinces, with Willy (violin), Hausmann (violin), and John Parry, will finish this day at Bath.—The winding up of the accounts of the Worcester Musical Festival exhibits a loss of £593 16s. 6d., of which the twelve stewards have paid £480, £40 each; and the balance, £113 16s. 6d., has come from the guarantee fund raised in the city. In 1845 the loss was £892 7s.; and in 1842, £1216 9s. 0d.; so the festival is improving, and with the formation of choral societies, under the direction of the organist, Mr. Done, and the nomination of an experienced conductor for the performances, the Festival may be made a profit instead of a loss. The money collected at the Cathedral doors is always appropriated, without deduction, to the charity. To give a greater interest to these meetings, why not include the hospitals and other charities of the country and town to participate in the results?

HAMSTEAD SACRED CHORAL INSTITUTION.—This society held its tenth open meeting on Tuesday evening last, in the Boys' National School-room. The performance consisted chiefly of selections from Handel, and evidently gave the greatest satisfaction to a numerous and highly-respectable audience. The president, the Rev. T. Ainger, rector of the parish, spoke in the highest terms of the institution.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Two new operas have been produced in Paris, the one at the Théâtre National de l'Opéra Comique, entitled "Le Val d'Andorre," in three acts, by Halévy, the libretto by M. de St. Georges; and the other at the Théâtre de la Nation, called "Jeanne la Folle," in five acts, by Clapisson, the libretto by M. Scribe. The former is sustained by Mdle. Darcier, Mdle. Lavoye, Mdle. Revilly, MM. Audran, Mocker, Bataille, and Jourdan; and the latter by Mdle. Masson, Mdle. Grimm, M. Gueymond (tenor), M. Euzet, M. Brémont, and M. Portehaut (bass). Both productions were successful, but it is believed that the "Val d'Andorre" alone will draw Halévy's music being admirable. Clapisson's music, on the contrary, is described as destitute of melodious inspiration, and as overcharged with elaborate orchestration, exhibiting more of confused pedantry than of broad massive effects. The dramas and the *mises en scène* are both much eulogised. The story of the "Valley of Andorre," a small Republic existing between France and Spain, is that of a maiden, *Rose de Mat*, who, to prevent her lover (*Stephen*) from being enlisted for the army, robs her mistress of the sum of money necessary to purchase a substitute for his period of service. When we state rob, that is scarcely the word; the fact is, she takes the money only whilst she has to send to a neighbouring town for a little fortune she has at her command, but before this arrives she is accused of the theft. Her mistress, however, turns out to be her mother. The *dénouement* is, of course, happy; but not before there are some touching dramatic situations. The story of "Jeanne la Folle" is that of the daughter of the Queen Isabella of Castile, who goes mad, from loving her husband to distraction, and who learns that he (*Philip*) has carried off a Moorish maiden, *Aïza*, the daughter of a chief, *Aben Hassan*. There is an underplot, in which *Don Fadrique*, the Queen's cousin, is made to love her, while he is the friend and confidant of her husband.—At the Italiens, Madame Castellani was to play *Semiramide* to Madame Stoltz's *Arsace*.

MDLE. JENNY LIND will give her second and last concert this evening (Saturday), at Bristol.

### THE POLISH BALL.

The Annual Grand Dress and Fancy Ball and Concert in aid of the funds of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland was held at Guildhall on Thursday; and, in spite of the strong, and we might almost say somewhat uncharitable, remarks of our contemporaries upon the subject, we were pleased to observe that the attendance on Thursday was not inferior to the average of that on former occasions. Amongst those who were early in the Hall, we observed the Lord and Lady Mayoress.

The elegant decorations with which the hall was fitted up for Lord Mayor's Day were retained for the present occasion; and the vast apartment, when brilliantly lighted, presented a *coup d'œil* of singular beauty.

The concert was conducted by Mr. Benedict and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, who, as well as all the other performers, generously volunteered their gratuitous services. Among the vocalists who had come forward on this occasion to offer their aid were Miss Poole, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Bassano, Miss Ramsford, Miss Messent, Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, and Miss Miran; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Harrison, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Weiss, Signor Burdini, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Frank Boddá.

M. Chopin, the celebrated pianist, was also present, and performed some of his beautiful compositions with much applause.

The dancing commenced soon after 9 o'clock, and was continued with unabated vigour till an advanced hour in the morning. The refreshments were furnished on a very elegant scale by Messrs. Youngusband & Son, of Basing-lane.

A SHAKESPEARE EXHIBITION is about to be opened in London in aid of the funds for the purchase and preservation of the poet's house. The Earl of Ellesmere will contribute the celebrated Chandos portrait; and the Duke of Devonshire, it is said, the several editions of the quarto plays published in the poet's lifetime—so curious for their rarity and for their quaint and picturesque title-pages. Mr. Troward will send the only known autograph of Shakespeare in private hands—and Mr. Wheler, of Stratford, his valuable collection of Shakespeare documents and curiosities. We are to have mulberry cups, and portraits, and engravings; a medley museum, in short, not unlike the attractive exhibitions which the Archeological Institute brought together at Winchester, York, Norwich, and Lincoln. A sub-committee has been appointed to conduct the exhibition, consisting of Mr. J. Payne Collier, Mr. Charles Knight, and Mr. Peter Cunningham. An advertisement of the wants and intentions of the committee will be issued very shortly. The Chandos portrait is but partially known. When exhibited at Stowe it was so badly hung that it was scarcely seen.—*Athenæum*.

### THE THEATRES.

#### COVENT-GARDEN.

The manager has resorted to a reduction of prices to attract audiences—the maximum is now seven shillings for a stall, and the minimum one shilling to the gallery; eighteen pence being taken for the spacious and convenient amphitheatre; half-a-crown for the pit; and six, five, and four shillings for the public boxes. This tariff (preserving the half-price at nine o'clock) is low enough in all conscience; and, whilst it has had the effect of filling the lowest-priced portions of the house since the change, it has also tended still further to diminish the attendance of amateurs, disposed to patronise the boxes. That the manager was wrong in opening the season with an advance on the ordinary prices of the patent houses is proved sufficiently by the forced abandonment of his new tariff. It does not strike us that he will improve his position by going to the extreme of low prices: no one has more ably shown the folly of reduced prices than Mr. Bunn, in his book, "The Stage, both Before and Behind the Curtain." We are at issue with many of our contemporaries on this subject, and we agree perfectly with Mr. Bunn, in his work, "that your Englishman never regards the price of his entrance to a place of amusement; and more frequently than otherwise, thinks the entertainment must be bad, if he has little to pay to see it. He goes so seldom, that, when he does go, he will pay anything in reason. A concert, as effectively supported in the one place as the other, that they would only give a franc to see in Paris, thousands give a guinea, and seldom less than half-a-guinea, to be present at in London. That is fashion, not taste; and so it is with our theatres. Make it the fashion, by any trickery or stratagem, to go to any given theatre, and people will flock there; while another, replete with talent of the highest order, shall be altogether deserted. Through a very long experience, I have never found, theatrically speaking, that the price of the article at all interfered with the demand for it; the public is not to be deterred from going to the play because the admission to the boxes is 7s., any more than it is to be attracted there because the admission is only 5s. The quality of the *matériel*, and not the price, is the thing inquired into." In a subsequent volume Mr. Bunn proves, by returns of receipts, that, whilst many more people went to the theatre at the reduced price, the treasury was not the gainer. "The lowering the price," he says, "did not make one proselyte. It only induced some who, at the former price, came but once, now to come twice; and the property was therefore minus in respectability and income."

Mr. Bunn's arguments have been proved over and over again, and we regret that he did not confine his changes to the restoration of the usual playhouse prices. It must be recorded in his favour that no change has been made in the entertainment.

On Saturday, the indisposition of Miss Lucombe caused the substitution of the "Sonnambula" for "Haydée;" Mrs. Donald King, whose success in *Adalgisa* has been so marked, appearing as *Amina*; Miss Romer being also *hors de combat*. On Monday "Haydée" was repeated for the fifth time. On Tuesday Mdle. Nissen appeared for the first time in *Lucia*, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the character being much more adapted for her than *Norma*. If the quality of Mdle. Nissen's organ kept pace with her artistic accomplishments, there is no *prima donna* existing who would not tremble at her rivalry; but nature has gifted her with high intelligence, but not with a fine voice. Mr. Reeves was himself again in *Edgardo*, singing with amazing spirit and feeling, and creating a powerful sensation. Mr. Burdini was the *Enrico*, Corri *Bidebent*, and Barker *Arturo*. On Wednesday "Norma" was repeated for the third time, and the first act of the "Bohemian Girl." Mdle. Plunkett has been dancing in the ballet of the "Pari."

Two new operas are underlined in the bills, "Quentin Durward," by Mr. Henry Laurent, and "Kenilworth," by Schira, the musical director and conductor; and the "Lady of the Lake" is announced for to-night (Saturday), with Miss Romer, Miss Bassano (her first appearance), Mr. Travers, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Borroni, as *Ellen*, *Malcolm*, *Fitzjames*, *Roderick Dhu*, and *Douglas*.

#### HAYMARKET.

The announcement of "Twelfth Night," with the best cast at present available, at this theatre, on Saturday, was certain to attract a good house; and, accordingly, one of the fullest audiences of the season hitherto assembled on the occasion. The parts were thus distributed: *Malvolio*, Mr. Webster; *Sebastian*, Mr. H. Vandenhoff; *Duke Orsino*, Mr. Howe; *Sir Toby Belch*, Mr. Tilbury; *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, Mr. Keeley; *the Clown*, Mr. Wigan; *Antonio*, Mr. Rogers; *Olivia*, Miss Reynolds; *Maria*, Mrs. Humby; and *Viola*, Mrs. Charles Kean. With such a cast it is almost needless to state that the performance was in every respect most admirable. Mrs. Charles Kean has made the part of *Viola*, at the present day, entirely her own. We have no other actress who can so delicately interpret this charming character, and bring out its beauties with such gracefully telling effect: no one who can so completely win the sympathies of her audience or draw down such hearty applause by a mere apt expression of feature or inflection of tone. Next to her, Mr. Keeley was the great lion of the evening, and was as inimitable in his assumption of dreary feeble-mindedness as of drunken would-be jollity. We question whether *Sir Andrew Aguecheek* has ever been better played. He was excellently seconded by Mr. Tilbury, whose real joviality came forth in pleasant contrast. Mr. Webster's *Malvolio* was, as may be expected, a clever and thoughtful piece of acting; and the other performers were all most effective in their various parts. We have since chanced to hear much discussion on the merits of Mr. Wigan's *Clown*, not merely amongst old players, but from the journals—one party stoutly maintaining that the *Clown* was never meant to be absolutely merry; and the other deciding that the dry quaintness hitherto infused into the character was merely traditional. We rather incline to the opinion of an able contemporary critic, that "the clown is an open character," and may be played according to the judgment of the actor. At all events, Mr. Wigan is entitled to great praise, whatever the result may have been, for departing from conventionality and traditional observance: such a step always deserves commendation. Miss Reynolds's *Olivia*, and Mrs. Humby's *Maria*, were each, in their way, particularly good. Nothing could exceed the applause at the end of the performance, which continued until Mrs. Kean had appeared to acknowledge the compliment of the audience. She was again called for at the conclusion of "The Ransom," in which effective drama she played her original character of *Pauline*.

#### PRINCESS'S.

On Thursday night Bickerstaff's opera of "Love in a Village" was represented with a strong cast. Miss Julia Harland being the *Rosetta*; Miss Emma Stanley, *Madge*; *Lucinda*, Miss Kenworthy; *Deborah Woodcock*, Mrs. Selby; *Justice Woodcock*, Mr. G. Cooke; *Young Meadows*, Mr. Allen; *Hodge*, Mr. Oxberry; and *Hawthorn*, Mr. Charles Braham. The opera, or rather operatic comedy, went off with the greatest spirit. Charles Braham's singing of the sportsman *Hawthorn* will add materially to his reputation; he was encored with rapture in the songs, "There was a jolly miller," "My dog and my gun," "We all love a pretty girl under the rose," &c. His voice struck us as being more and more like that of his father in quality,—possessing the distinguishing characteristics also of the great tenor's style, excellent declamation, distinct enunciation, and vigorous *fortissimo*, or power of swelling and diminishing the tones. Mr. Allen and Miss Harland were encored in their duo in the second act, "For ever let us part." The powerful acting of Oxberry in *Hodge* is worthy of notice. The manager is very active in his exertions, and he has now a very powerful operatic company. The burletta of "Midas," with Miss Poole's admirable acting and singing of *Apollo*, has been a great success. She is nightly encored twice in "Pray Goody," which she sings charmingly.

#### ADELPHI.

An outrageously broad farce, which it would have been very dangerous to have played anywhere else, was produced at this house on Monday evening, called "Crasher and Smasher: or, The British Lion." The fun arises from the perplexities in which the heroes, who are two arrant cowards, find themselves constantly involved through their assumption of courage; and it is sufficient to state that they are respectively played by Mr. Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford, for the reader to imagine the peals of laughter which greet their eccentricities. We suspect the farce to be an adaptation of a French piece called "Les Poltrons." To use an Irishism, it begins with its end; that is to say, one of the characters is supposed to be delivering the "tag" after the old style—"And it now only remains for these kind friends," &c., when the characters not being settled on certain points, begin all over again. This bit of dramatic fun, however, was scarcely understood by the general audience. At the same time they roared at the farce, all the way through, and applauded loudly at the conclusion, thoroughly establishing its success. It is, we believe, by Mr. Maddison Morton, the author of "Box and Cox." Mr. Brough's burlesque is announced for Monday evening.

#### MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam commenced their engagement here on Monday evening, when "The Flowers of the Forest" and "The Rough Diamond" were performed to a crowded audience.—Mrs. Fitzwilliam playing her original character of *Starlight Bess*, and Mr. Buckstone the part of *Chap John*, formerly sustained by Mr. Wright. Miss Vining was *Cynthia*, Miss Saunders, *Lemuel*, and Mr. Johnston, the *Zingaro*. Its performance was, throughout, eminently successful; and some very beautiful scenery, by Mr. Dayes, contributed in no small degree to the favour with which it was received. We may particularize, in addition, a drawing-room, in the "Rough Diamond," placed upon the stage with a correctness and propriety not to be exceeded even at the Lyceum. After these pieces a most comical farce was produced, called "The First Night of my Wedding;" the fun of which turns on the miseries endured by Mr. and Mrs. Figgins (Mr. Herbert and Miss Hamilton) on the evening of their wedding, when, being overtaken by a frightful storm, they mistake a smuggler's rendezvous for an inn, and are therein exposed to all sorts of terrible adventures, until the arrival of a preventive guard ensures their safety. The farce was entirely successful, being received with loud laughter, and without a dissentient voice. We believe that Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam have entirely succeeded from the Lyceum company. Their engagement at the Marylebone is up to Christmas, certain.

A new play is announced to be in preparation at SADBLES' WELLS, and will be produced forthwith.

A new two-act drama, called "The Knight of Arva," will be brought out at the HAYMARKET on Monday. It is by Mr. Bourcault.

Some amateur theatricals, of a superior character, are in contemplation, and will take place at Guildford, in February. The principal actors are gentlemen well known in the fashionable circles of London life, and are said to be perfectly at home upon the stage.

Mr. Webster has, we understand, purchased the early proofs of Mr. Dickens's Christmas book, for adaptation. It was secured to Mr. Willmot, some time ago; but, in consequence of the Keeley management having ended at the Lyceum, that gentleman gave up the agreement.

WELFERT'S SOIREES D'ANANTES, at the Princess's Concert-room, will, in future, commence every Monday evening at 10, instead of, as hitherto, at 11 o'clock.



## LITERATURE.

THE TREASURY OF NATURAL HISTORY; OR, A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF ANIMATED NATURE. By SAMUEL MAUNDER. Longman and Co.

This work, the fifth of the author's "Treasures," is of a class peculiarly fitted for the requirements of the present age, in which, if there are no Royal roads, there are at least railways, to scientific information. The vast impulse which the study has received in the present century has extended its delights to every class of the people, who have found much to unlearn upon the subject, as well as more to learn from the spirit of discovery which has characterised this attractive branch of science. The recently revived question of the existence of the Sea-Serpent affords a remarkable advance of the public mind since this subject was last agitated: we refer especially to the suggestion as to the monster being a Saurian, the larger animals of which order had been but very imperfectly illustrated when the Sea-Serpent controversy was last agitated.

Mr. Maunders' present volume is, in every way, calculated to aid the popular advancement in the knowledge of the zoological characteristics of the Animal Kingdom. The work is most laboriously compiled, with sufficient attention to scientific details to preserve the distinctions of classes, genera, and species; and enough of the habits, instincts, and general economy, to render it as entertaining as a book of anecdote. Of the latter, indeed, it is a rare storehouse—as full as the tail of a lobster. The arrangement is alphabetical, without any of the cyclopædian mystification of reference. There is, also, a classified Index, which is the means of supplying the necessary systematic information; and to the whole is added a syllabus of practical Taxidermy, and a Glossarial Appendix of more than forty pages. The illustrations are 900 wood-cuts, engraved with accuracy and delicate finish. Altogether, this is a delightful book: the reputation of the author is a guarantee for its conscientious compilation; and it deserves to become as popular as either of the author's former works.

THE BOAT AND THE CARAVAN: A FAMILY TOUR THROUGH EGYPT AND SYRIA. Second Edition. Bogue.

Upon the first appearance of this work, about two years since, we were much struck with the life-like reality of its main incidents, in spite of the artificial character of its framework—that of a family travelling in quest of health and recreation. That we did not record these impressions by way of review was a mere contretemps, for which we are now anxious to make amends, for the book has really peculiar claims upon our attention.

The "Family Tour" was performed, as its title implies, "by boat and caravan"—the travellers being the author (Mr. Dalton) and his wife, their son and daughter, and a female attendant. The party has not been made up for the book; and that they are flesh-and-blood, not paste-and-scissors tourists, the reader may rest assured. In the preface we are told that the author has endeavoured to adhere scrupulously to the truth, and has described nothing that did not really come under his own notice. This is coupled with regret that he could not refer to the works of previous travellers—a circumstance which adds to the assurance of originality; and it would be well if every book of travels came backed with such high recommendation.

The journey, we need hardly tell the reader, lies through the land of the Bible. Hence the descriptions are tinged with solemn association, and illustrated by frequent reference to sacred subjects. Yet this is done so unobtrusively, as to invite even the lightest reader to become better acquainted, by means of this book, with the localities of Scripture. There is no laboured identification of sites with passages; but, on the contrary, a free exercise of judgment upon such matters, which is the best characteristic of the entire work. Indeed, on this account, some of the reviewers of the first edition of the work have charged its author with dropping a little scepticism into his notices of spots in the Holy Land. His defence is worth quoting, for the amount of sound sense it displays:—

"While he has neither expressed, nor felt, a doubt of any plain statement contained in the Bible, he has considered himself at perfect liberty to exercise his own judgment on points in which no religious truth is concerned, and where the only evidence in their favour is gathered from the traditions of the Greek and Roman churches. In some instances, these traditions are plainly in opposition to Scripture. Such, for example, as—that part of Pilate's house still exists at Jerusalem, although our Saviour foretold that not one stone of the city should be left above another; that the church which crowns the summit of the Mount of Olives covers the spot from which our Saviour ascended, although the Evangelist Luke expressly says that it was at Bethany that he parted with his disciples and was carried up to heaven; and that the Mount of Precipitation is a high promontory two miles distant from Nazareth, although we read that it was from the 'brow of a hill on which the city was built' that the enraged Nazarenes sought to cast down their Lord. In many respects, it would have been more agreeable to have gone over the ground with unquestioning credulity; but the author thinks that belief of what is true is strengthened and confirmed by a careful rejection of all that is false."

Meanwhile, our readers must not suppose there to be any unbecoming levity in the "Family Tour;" on the contrary, there is unswerving veneration for sacred objects, and respect for well-grounded opinion. The narrative is cheerful and healthy throughout; prejudices are combated, and errors exposed with good humour, whilst the follies of credulity are let down gently. It is easy to perceive that the writer is a shrewd yet benevolent man—serious upon solemn subjects, and humorous upon lighter ones, with a keen perception of weak points, and the best intention of contributing something acceptable to his reader, both by way of information and improvement.

The route of the tourists is by steam-boat from Naples to Malta. Here they attended divine service at the beautiful church erected by the munificent Queen Adelaide. From Malta, the journey is by the Oriental steamer to Alexandria. The party then hire a boat, *The Home*, and the scene changes to the Nile, visiting the mighty antiquarian wonders of Egypt in their route. A stay at Cairo, the journey through the Desert, and visits to Jerusalem, Nazareth, Beyroot, Damascus, Baalbek, &c., are all very agreeably described. The incidents never flag; and though occasionally minute and familiar, they are entertaining. We quote a few passages as specimens of the staple of the work:—

## MEHEMET ALI.

"We have more than once mentioned the proprietors of land in Egypt, but, strictly speaking, there is but one, and that is the all-powerful and all-engrossing Mehemet Ali. By a late edict, he has appropriated the whole land to himself, so that Egypt is now as much the property of its ruler as it became after the great famine in the time of Joseph. The people have not, however, been turned out of their possessions, except where it has pleased the Pasha to take the land under his own care. In that case, the Fellah is not permitted to seek some other residence, but must remain as a labourer in the Pasha's service. Mehemet Ali is not content, as Pharaoh was, with a fifth of the produce; he takes the lion's share. If a Fellah lets any portion of the land which he is permitted to retain, he will get, it may be, seventy piasters rent for a portion equal to an acre, of which nearly two-thirds goes to the Government in taxes. Nothing can exceed the apparent poverty of the people. Their dress is mean, their food of the coarsest kind, and their habitations not much better than the hovels of the Alexandrian suburbs. If a man scrapes a little money together, he carefully conceals his wealth, lest he should become a prey to the cupidity of the Pasha's officers; he cannot employ it in any profitable way, as the laws of the Prophet forbid the lending money on usury. Egypt is indeed the most fruitful country in the world; but although the condition of the people has in some respects been ameliorated of late years, yet misgovernment and oppression are still so great, that poverty and misery everywhere abound."

## CROCODILES IN THE NILE.

"A covey of crocodiles was a frequent sight. Once, as many as sixteen, some of them very large, were discovered on a bank. It was not often that they allowed the vessel to approach near enough to afford the opportunity of a good shot; but now and then they gave Mustapha a chance; he was always on the alert, and most desirous to kill one. The young people felt quite as anxious, and pleased themselves with the notion of having it stuffed and sent to England. The sailors, too, were much interested in Mustapha's success; they looked forward to some hearty meals on the flesh, which is considered a great delicacy among the Arabs. In the course of the voyage, several were struck by the bullets, which their hard skin easily repelled. Two were wounded, one severely, for it with difficulty crawled into the river; but none were killed. They doubtless have all the tenacity of life possessed by reptiles; and as, on any attack, or even alarm, they seek the water, there appears to be no chance of securing one, unless it is wounded in a vital part, and dies immediately, which rarely happens. The people near the Nile hold them in some dread, but assert that they never attack a man while swimming in deep water, but watch the opportunity when he stands up and is walking to the shore, to seize him by the leg, and draw him under. In this way, a boy about twelve years old was killed during our travellers' voyage. Dreading a similar fate, one of the sailors excused himself from wading after a wild goose that Mustapha shot. His refusal gave the cook great offence; he was sharply rebuked for his laziness and cowardice, but acted very wisely in not venturing in."

The work is illustrated with a few spirited engravings. We should add that the profits arising from the sale of the previous edition have been distributed among religious societies; and the profits of the present edition will be similarly appropriated.

THE BUBBLE OF THE AGE; OR, FALLACIES OF RAILWAY INVESTMENT, RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, AND RAILWAY DIVIDENDS. By ARTHUR SMITH. Third Edition. 1848. Sherwood and Co.

The title of the above work affords a sufficient index to its contents; judging from which, a Railway Censor has not come forward too soon, and is just as requisite as a "Railway Guide." Such a work, however timely at this moment, would have been still more so had it appeared prior to the railway mania of 1845, as it might then have contributed to prevent various of the evils thereby induced, which have now to be cured. The work contains some serious allegations against the present system of administering railway property and affairs in this country, and fearlessly points out the mischief which must ensue from continuing in the same course. Alluding to the present system of railway accounts, the author observes (p. 59):—

"If it were possible to look forward and see a period at which Railway Companies—that is, supposing the present system continues—could extricate themselves, it would be advisable, however bad the present position, to be silent and live in expectation; but, this being completely hopeless, the whole system cannot be too soon brought before the public."

And, with reference to railway property, he says (p. 12):—

"Ten old companies' shares are computed to have been depreciated £78,000,000. All the shares of the companies sanctioned in 1845 now sell for less—with £25, £30, and £40 paid up—than in 1845, with £1, £2, or £3 paid; and scrip was depreciated £60,000,000 between September, 1845, and April, 1846; and

the aggregate depreciation in the value of the shares of all the English railways exceeds the enormous sum of two hundred millions sterling—being one-fourth of the national debt!"

We gather, from the author's statements, that it is not his desire to lessen the value of railway property, but to rouse the share and debenture holders into activity, so as to examine matters for themselves, and devise such remedial measures as may be necessary to preserve them from further loss; and he certainly has supplied them, in a cheap form, with much serious matter for reflection.

"TURN AGAIN WHITTINGTON," AND OTHER POEMS. By A WHITTINGTONIAN.

This unpretending little work opens with a very sensible address to the members of the Whittington Club, and one which we trust will not be lost upon them. Many of these poems are very beautiful, containing thoughts of a high order, embroidered in the sweetest of rhythm. Amongst these we would especially point out "A Moonlight Ramble," "Stanzas to Christmas," and the "Song of the Mermaid."

CHANGE OF AIR: FALLACIES REGARDING IT. By J. C. ATKINSON, Esq. Olivier.

This is a sort of guide-book to all who feel, or are taught to feel, that in their condition change is required; the grand point being the kind of change demanded by the symptoms, whether sea-side excitement, or the quiet of an inland residence. This little manual will show them, in plain, intelligible terms, divested of professional mystery, the best course to pursue under such circumstances.

TALES, ESSAYS, AND POEMS. By JOSEPH GOSTOCK. Simpkin and Co.

The contents of this volume, in part reprinted from popular periodicals, are unquestionably, as the author intended them to be, suggestive of "new thoughts, new feelings, and new circumstances." The prose sketches, too, bear a high poetic colour; and there is alike vigour and polish in the poems. Without going the whole extent of the writer's "class" views of great social changes, we find in them a very agreeable amount of instructive reading.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH RECTORY.—The rectory of Bishopwearmouth will not be filled up until a division is made of the parish, and a further provision allotted for the incumbents of the district churches, in which it is expected the parish of Sunderland will be included, as formerly part of Bishopwearmouth. The new Rector will then be appointed, subject to these alterations and changes, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, patron of the living. An Act of Parliament will be applied for to effect these changes, with power to sell the rectory house, gardens, parks, &c., which cover nearly twelve acres of land, now become valuable for building purposes, and worth at least £1000 per acre. Also the coal within the manor of the rectory, which comprises a large tract of land, together with a considerable part of the town of Bishopwearmouth. The proceeds of these sales, which will realise a large sum, will be applied to the augmentation of the present livings, and the endowment of new churches, to be built in the parish.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—On Wednesday the election of Lord Rector of the University took place, when the numbers were, for Mr. Macaulay, 255; for Colonel Mure, 203: majority for Macaulay, 52. Mr. Macaulay had a majority in all the four nations.

THE CHIPPING NORTON AND CHIPPING CAMPDEN BANK.—In the District Court of Bankruptcy, at Birmingham, on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Balguy, Messrs. John and Charles D. Matthews, who carried on business as bankers at Chipping Norton and Chipping Campden, came up on their last examination. Mr. Knight, solicitor, of Birmingham, who appeared for the assignees, stated that he offered no opposition to the bankrupts passing their examination, for, although on the joint estate there would be found a considerable loss, yet on the separate estates there was a large surplus, which would enable them to pay from 16s. to 17s. 6d. in the pound. From the balance-sheet it appeared that the bankrupts issued the notes of Messrs. Cobb and Co., of Banbury, and that the deposit accounts, which constituted the bulk of the debts, did not exceed £20,000.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday night, a destructive fire broke out in the large mill belonging to Mr. James Femeley, known as Gaythorn Mills. The fire continued to rage with great fury until the whole building and machinery were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. The amount of the damage is said to be £40,000, and the proprietor is insured for only £20,000. The consequence of this disaster will be that nearly 500 persons will be thrown out of employment.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS AT EDINBURGH.—On Monday and Tuesday the High Court of Justiciary was crowded with auditors to hear the proceedings and evidence on the trials of the Chartists, John Grant, printer; Henry Rankin, late of the *North British Express* newspaper; and Robert Hamilton, tailor, charged with sedition and conspiracy. The panels having pleaded "Not guilty" to the indictments, the witnesses on the part of the Crown were examined at great length, and subjected to the cross-examination of the counsel for the defence. The evidence went to show the connexion of the prisoners with the movements and intentions of the Chartists. Some documentary evidence was also produced. The jury, after a short consultation on Tuesday, returned the following verdict:—"The jury unanimously find Robert Hamilton guilty of sedition, in so far as that he used language calculated to excite popular dissatisfaction and resistance to lawful authority; and by a majority of one find Henry Rankin guilty of sedition in the same terms."—Mr. Grant was then dismissed from the bar, and the other panels were conveyed to prison, and the court adjourned without passing sentence. It is understood that it is the intention of the counsel for the prisoners to object to the sufficiency of the above verdict. On Wednesday, the High Court of Justiciary sat, in order to proceed with the trial of James Cumming, shoemaker, who was charged with the statutory crime of contravening the Crown and Government Security Act, and with the offences at common law of conspiracy and sedition. As soon as the Judges had taken their seats on the bench, the Lord-Advocate rose and said, that, after due consideration, he had come to the resolution to abandon the case against the prisoner, who was accordingly dismissed from the bar. It is understood that the Lord-Advocate was reduced to the necessity of taking this course from the imperfect way in which the case had been got up by some of the officials.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—From the Arctic expedition and the north-west, a letter has been received, written by Mr. M'Pherson, of the Hudson's Bay Company's service, dated Portage la Roche, July 26, 1848, which contains the following information relative to Sir John Richardson, who, it will be remembered, is seeking Sir John Franklin by land, while Sir James Ross is engaged in the same service by sea. The last dates from Captain Ross are, by way of England, to the 29th of July. At that day he was in Davis's Straits, in latitude 69 N. Mr. M'Pherson says:—"I have great pleasure in informing you that Sir John Richardson, Dr. Rae, Mr. Bell, and party, met us on the 11th day of July, as far advanced as Athabasca Lake. They appeared in good health and spirits; and I should suppose that Sir John would reach the coast about the 27th or 28th of the same month. I have little doubt, however, but that they will, on account of the lateness of the spring in this quarter, meet with considerable detention from ice. The latest news from Peel's River brings reports that the Indians who frequent the coast had met with Esquimaux, who showed them files and knives, which they said they had received from whites, in 'two very large canoes,' to the eastward of the M'Kenzie. Indian rumours are so problematical, that it is utterly impossible to vouch for their accuracy; but at the same time it is not improbable that such should have happened."—The barque *Prince of Wales*, which arrived at Hull on Friday morning (se'n-night), picked up, in latitude 68.10 N., and longitude 64.30 W., on October the 2nd, a cask, containing the following important information relative to the Franklin expedition:—"Her Majesty's ships, *Investigator* and *Enterprise*, cleared the main pack in Melville's Bay on the 20th of August, and, after examining Pond's Bay, on the 23rd, passed on to the northward, in search of the expedition under Captain Sir John Franklin. The cask which contains this paper was thrown from her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, on the 28th of August, 1848, in lat. 73.50 N., and lon. 78.6.30 W. All well. *Enterprise* in company. Whoever may find this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the date, latitude, and longitude in which it was found.—EDWARD BIRD, captain."

WRECK OF TWO FOREIGN EMIGRANT SHIPS.—Two German emigrant vessels were wrecked on Monday night, on the "Long" and "Goodwin" sands. The vessels, both from Bremen, were the ship *Burgundy*, Mr. Hunt master, 500 tons burden, with nearly 300 emigrants for New Orleans; the other the barque *Atlantic*, Mr. Foster, belonging to Bremen, for New York, also with passengers (the number not exactly known). Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night the reports of signal guns of distress were heard at the North Foreland, in the direction of the Long Sands. Several smacks, as well as her Majesty's revenue cutter *Desboud*, bore down in the direction. On nearing the outer bank of the sands in question, the *Burgundy* was discovered completely on the shoal, engulfed in heavy breakers. It was impracticable to get her off, and her destruction seemed inevitable. The crews of the surrounding vessels lost no time in arranging a plan for their rescue, and the whole number were taken off the vessel, which, in a few hours became a perfect wreck. The wreck of the *Atlantic* was discovered on the morning of the same day on the Goodwin. She had got on the outside of the sands, and was fast going down, when several Rainsgate and Deal luggers came up, and notwithstanding a tremendous sea, saved all persons on board, except the master, two passengers, and a boy, who were swept overboard.

FREE PARDON TO THE ALLEGED FORGER, BARBER.—The following letter has been received from the Home-office by one of Mr. Barber's friends:—"Whitehall, Nov. 10, 1848. Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of the several documents which you have transmitted to him in behalf of Mr. W. H. Barber, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court in April, 1844, of being accessory before the fact to forgery, and sentenced to be transported for life. Sir George Grey desires me to inform you that these papers have received his full and anxious consideration, and that he has satisfied himself that there is sufficient ground to justify his advising her Majesty to grant Mr. Barber a free pardon, which is herewith enclosed. But while he has arrived at this conclusion, from a consideration of all the documents in his possession, comprising very material circumstances which had transpired since the conviction, Sir George Grey feels bound to add that he sees no reason to doubt that the verdict of the jury was warranted on the facts proved at his trial; and although he now believes Mr. Barber to have been free from any guilty participation in the frauds of which he was made the instrument, he thinks that greater prudence and caution on his part would have exempted him from the suspicion which his conduct in the transactions in question naturally exposed him.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.—A. Stevenson, Esq., 19, Essex-street, Strand."

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Beta." *St. Neots*.—The solution you ask for is this:—1. Q to Q B 3d (ch). 2. Kt to Q R 3d (ch). 3. Kt to Q B 8th. 4. B mates.

"Maza." *J. B.*, and others, who have obliged us by answering "Inquisitor's" query, are thanked.

"Friscau."—A trifling misprint. M. Horwitz wrote "The effort of my countryman," not "The efforts."

"Morbific."—The first is too simple. In the second you have omitted to place the White King.

"S. F. A."—Have the goodness to write out the position, and we will give the solution next week.

"W. L., Junior."—Your two versions of a position, which you number "580," and stipulate that mate is to be given in five moves, have evidently been made up without anything like the attention and study Chess Problems demand. The first can be done in three, and the companion in two moves, easily.

"A. W. B."—It is certainly not original, but merely an adaptation of the end of a game between Mr. Harwitz and Dr. Flynn, which appeared lately in our columns.

"Sopraccito" is thanked for his obliging suggestion.

"G. S."—The player, under such circumstances, has the privilege of demanding any piece he chooses.

"Jareph."—There are no "conventionalities," we can assure you, among eminent players in the notation of their games; and, if you play the particular one over again, you will find it quite right. The other points of your letter we should be happy to discuss; but the limited space at our command forbids us at present.

"J. H." *City-road Chess-Club*.—We think your plan for diffusing a knowledge of Chess by the establishment of small Chess Clubs in the Coffee-houses, a very good one, and well deserving the support of all who feel an interest in promoting the intellectual culture of the people.

"M. N. O."—The rules of the Brighton Chess Club are well adapted for a provincial Chess Club. Write to the Secretary.

"W. D. S."—1. Write to the Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club. 2. The Chess-Player's Chronicle is published monthly by Hurst, King William-street, Strand. 3. The Problems, &c., in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are only to be obtained by the purchase of the paper. 4. In your Problem "A," mate cannot be given in four moves; and "B" is much too obvious.

"A. W. B." is thanked; but his Enigma is too easy.

"G. S. J."—Your Problems are at length decipherable. No. 1 is much too simple. No. 2 cannot be solved as you propose. No. 3 is the old "Philidor's legacy," which we have had usque ad nauseam. No. 4 is too easy; and No. 5, which exhibits some design, shall have a place among our Enigmas.

"M. U."—The same rule holds good in this country. No. 381 is solved thus:—1. Kt from Q 5th to K B 4th. 2. P to K 3d. 3. P to K 4th. 4. P to K 5th (checkmate).

"H. W." *Isle of Wight*.—A Problem so highly recommended, we have no doubt, is deserving the distinction asked for. Will "H. W." send us the diagram, his envelope brought the solution only.

"W. S. B."—The King can Castle after he has been in check.

"Carlo Folero."—They are under consideration.

"T. H. D."—We have no time to correct your "hastily-constructed" Problems. Those only which have been subjected to rigid and repeated examination should be sent to us.

"Rusticus."—Easy in two.

Solutions by "R. R.," "G. A. H.," "A. W. B.," "F. G. R.," "Sopraccito," "H. C. S.," "S. E.," "A Beginner," "C. A. M. K.," "Ole Joe," "W. S. B.," "Keyna," "E. G. D.," "Otho," "B. V.," "Strad," "A. B. H. K.," "T. W. J.," "H. V. and A. L.," "Spero," "H.," "W. L.," "M. U.," "H. V.," "Iago," "W. B.," are correct. Those by "S. I.," "P. N.," are wrong.

The answers to several communications are deferred from want of space.

\*\* Any Amateur who is desirous to engage in a game by correspondence may meet an opponent by addressing "C. E.," Post-Office, Gainsborough.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 251.

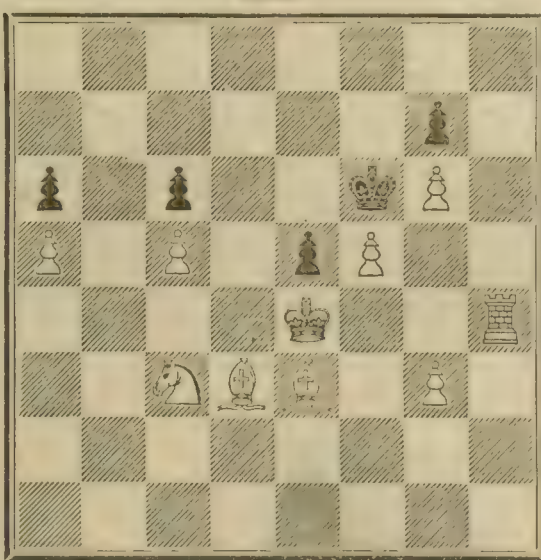
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	P takes Kt	3. R to Q B 6th (ch) R to K 3d	
2. R to Q B 7th	R to K 2d	4. R takes R—Mate.	

## PROBLEM NO. 252.

By HERR MÜLLERSTRÖM.

This ingenious and elegant stratagem, which rivals in beauty the famed "Indian Problem," we owe to the *Berlin Schachzeitung*.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

## CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).*	BLACK (London).
	19. Kt to Q 4th

\* Amsterdam's move last week should have been numbered 19, not 20.

## CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

GAME BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HON. SECRETARY OF THE LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB. (EVANS GAMBIT.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. B takes Q Kt P	Q R to Kt sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q takes B	Q takes B
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. Kt to K R 5th	K Kt to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	23. Q to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to R 4th	24. R to Q sq	Q to Kt 5th
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	25. R to K 4th	Q to Kt 8th
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	26. K R to K sq	Q takes Q R P
8. Q to Kt 3d	Q to K B 3d	27. R takes K Kt (e)	P takes R
9. P takes P (a)	B to Kt 3d	28. Q takes P	Q takes Kt
10. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d	29. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3d	30. P to K Kt 4th	P takes Kt
12. P takes Q P	P takes P	31. Q takes Kt	Q to K Kt 2d
13. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq	32. Q takes K R P	P to K R 3d
14. Q Kt to B 3d	B takes Q P	33. P to K B 4th	R to K R 2d
15. Q Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	34. P to K B 3d	Q to K Kt 3d
16. Q Kt to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th	35. Q to K 5th	Q to Kt 3d (ch)
17. B to K 6th (b)	Q takes K Kt	36. K to R sq	P to Q R 4th
18. B takes Q B (c)	Q to K 2nd (d)	37. P to K B 5th	P to K B 3d
19. Q B to K 3d	B takes B		

(a) P to K 5th at once may even be played, although that is hardly so safe a way of continuing the attack as first taking the Pawn.  
(b) Ingeniously played. (c) Now threatening to win the Q by Kt to K 6th (ch).  
(d) Promising a dangerous check with the Kt next move.  
(e) P to K Kt 4th before taking the Kt appears to us better play.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 386.—By Mr. R. H. AGNEL, of New York.

White: K at Q R 3d, R at Q R 4th, B at K Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q B 8th, P at Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 387.—By the Same.

White: K at Q 2nd, Q at K B 7th, Kt at K B 8th, Ps at K B 5th and Q 3rd.

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at Kt 4th, R at K R 3d, B at K 4th; Ps at K R 7th, Q 3rd, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and draw the game.

No. 388.—By HERR ELTSCH, of New York.

White: K at Q 2nd, R at Q 3rd, Bs at Q 8th, and Q Kt sq.

Black: K at his sq, R at K R sq, Ps at K R 3d and K B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.



## FETE AT BRISTOL TO CELEBRATE THE REDUCTION OF THE PORT CHARGES.



PROCESSION OF THE TRADES AT THE TOP OF PARK-STREET.

On Monday last, the ancient city of Bristol was the scene of a great Processional Demonstration, and other festivities, in celebration of the passing of the Dock Transfer Act, by which the dues are considerably reduced. Throughout nearly the whole extent of the city, particularly along the route marked out for the course of the Procession, banners and flags, many being appropriate to the occasion, and others bearing emblems and devices of a more general character, were suspended across the streets and displayed from the windows and roofs of private residences, warehouses, and manufactories. The churches and public buildings were similarly decorated, and the ships in the harbour, from the Stone Bridge to Bathurst and Cumberland basins, a distance of more than two miles, hoisted colours in such profusion, that their masts and rigging were almost hid beneath the multitude of flags with which they were dressed. The bells of the various churches rang out merry peals; guns of large and small calibre were continually fired in all directions, especially in the neighbourhood of the shipping; bands of music played their liveliest tunes as they marched to their appointed places in the Procession; and the shops and establishments of the city (with few exceptions) being closed, multitudes of people—old and young, rich and poor, men, women, and children, all attired in holiday costume, were everywhere jostling one another with the most impetuous good-humour, in their anxiety to catch a nearer glimpse of some splendid banner or ingenious emblematic device of the handicraftsmen to whom it belonged, as they wended their way, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowds to the place of rendezvous in the Old Market.

The weather was remarkably fine; indeed, the sun rarely shines with such brilliancy in November as it did on Monday last, the anniversary of the burial of the benevolent Edward Colston—almost proverbially wet.

The Procession being formed, at ten o'clock a bugle was sounded, and at the signal the banners, emblems, devices, &c., were simultaneously hoisted, amidst the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, and the deafening cheers of the crowds who filled the streets as far as the eye could reach. The sight at this moment was certainly very beautiful and animating. The gorgeous banners and insignia of the Odd Fellows, glistening in the sunlight, and the superb ornaments and models of the Trades, in perfect order and regularity, and extending nearly a mile in length, presented a magnificent *coup d'œil*.

The Procession being now prepared to move, the bugle again sounded, and the head of the column commenced its march up Castle-street, the bands of music, of which there were 13, striking up together. On the arrival of the Procession at St. Peter's Hospital, it was joined by the Governor (J. G. Shaw, Esq.) and the Corporation of the Poor, who led the way through Dolphin-street and Wine-street to the Council-house, which was reached shortly after half-past ten o'clock. (One of the accompanying Illustrations represents this scene.) Here the Procession was headed by his Worship the Mayor, John Kerle Haberfield, Esq., accompanied by many members of the town-council, and attended by the various civic functionaries, the society of Merchant Venturers, the president (Robert Bright, Esq.) and council of the Free Port Association, the incorporated gas companies, and a large number of the principal merchants, bankers, and tradesmen, who had assembled in the vestibule

to wait its arrival. At this spot, also, the excellent band of the Rifles took up their position in front of the Procession, and continued with it the remainder of the day.

After a few minutes' delay, the Procession started from the Council-house in the following order:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Committee of Trades' Delegates.   | The Rifles Band.  |
| Inspector of Weights and Measures; Exchange Keeper.                         | Quay Warden; Water-Bailiff.                                       |
| City Treasurer; Town-Clerk.   | Under-Sheriff, bearing the Sword of State.                        |
| The Right Worshipful the Mayor, JNO. KERLE HABERFIELD, Esq.,                | Attired in the civic robes, and wearing the gold chain of office. |
| The Aldermen and Town-Councillors.  | The Society of Merchant Venturers.                                |
| The Governor of the Corporation of the Poor, J. G. SHAW, Esq., supported by | two of the Court of Assistants.                                   |
| The Deputy-Governor, W. HOWE, Esq., also supported by two Assistants.       | The Guardians.  |
| ROBERT BRIGHT, Esq., President, and the members of the Free Port Council.   | Merchants, Bankers, Traders, &c.                                  |
| The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U. B. D.                           |   |
| A Band of Music.  | A Band of Music.  |
| The Shipwrights.  | The Wheelwrights.   |
| A Band of Music.  | The Agricultural Implement Makers.                                |
| The Sawyers.  | The Glass-Blowers.  |
| A Band of Music.  | The Glass-Cutters.  |
| The Potters.  | The Smiths.   |
| The Braziers.   | A Band of Music.  |
| The Copper-Smiths.  | The Masons.   |
| The Brass-Founders.   | A Band of Music.  |
| The Wire-Workers.   | The Cabinet-Makers.   |
| A Band of Music.  | The Floor-Cloth Workers.  |
| The Boiler-Makers.  | The Gas-Men.  |
| The Rope-Makers.  | Water-Works Men.  |
| The Twine-Spinners.   | A Band of Music.  |
| A Band of Music.  | The Hibernian Society.  |
| The Coopers.  |   |

The Fireman of the various Insurance Offices, with their Engines, Each drawn by four horses.

Vans, Belonging to Messrs. Crowley and Co., laden with merchandise, decorated with Banners, &c., and each drawn by a team of horses.

The Procession was altogether, in theatrical phrase, "well got up." The models exhibited by many of the trades displayed great taste and mechanical ingenuity. Amongst some of the most striking objects was a knight, armed *cap-à-pie*, attended by his pursuivants with truncheons; a crossbow-man, in chain armour; and other attractions not immediately connected with the display of handicraft and implements.

The Members for the city (the Hon. F. H. Berkeley and P. W. S. Miles, Esq.) joined the Procession on horseback, about a quarter past one, at Clifton Church, and accompanied it the remainder of the route. The hon. gentlemen were repeatedly cheered.

Owing to the length of route and the necessarily slow pace at which the Procession moved, it did not reach its destination at the Council-house at the hour intended, viz. three o'clock. On the contrary, St. Stephen's clock pointed to a quarter past four before the head of the column passed that spot; and it was not till after five that the whole of the brilliant *cortège* had passed by, filing off by degrees as it passed the municipal building. The larger illustration shows the Procession as it appeared on passing the Asylum for the Blind, at the top of Park-street.

As the evening set in, a few tradesmen illuminated their houses, and there were occasional displays of fireworks. Several of the trades met, and celebrated the event of the day.

The men in the employ of Messrs. Bernard, Vining, and Co., sugar refiners, were regaled with a sumptuous entertainment, provided by their employers, at the Cat and Wheel Tavern, Castle-green.

Messrs. J. and J. White, of the Baptist Mills Pottery, provided a good dinner for the men of their establishment, which was served up on the premises in the evening. About forty sat down, under the presidency of Mr. James White.

Messrs. Pigott, of Corn-street, gave an entertainment to the hands employed by them, at the White Lion, Quay-head. The dinner consisted of good old English fare—roast beef, plum-pudding, &c.

The workmen, with their families, in the employ of Messrs. Lendrum and Marshall, tailors, celebrated the holiday by partaking of a substantial dinner, at the residence of Mr. Marshall.

The smiths, dyers, and tailors, also, we understand, assembled at the Cock and Bottle at the termination of the Procession.

The coopers dined at the New Globe, Christmas-street; the braziers and copper-smiths at the Ship, Redcliff-hill; the brass-founders at the Boar's Head, Redcliff-street; and we believe the men of nearly every trade that appeared in the Procession subsequently met in their various houses of resort, to conclude the day in a similar manner.

The following reductions in the Bristol Dock dues took effect from November 1, 1848:—On vessels from foreign parts, hitherto paying 3s. and 2s. per ton, reduced to 1s. per ton; ditto paying 1s. per ton, reduced to 6d. per ton; ditto from Ireland, paying 8d., and coastwise, 6d. per ton, reduced to 4d. Corn, flour, meal, also cotton and wool, are free Wharfage taken off all exports, and in no instance to exceed 6d. per ton, and only on imports from foreign parts.

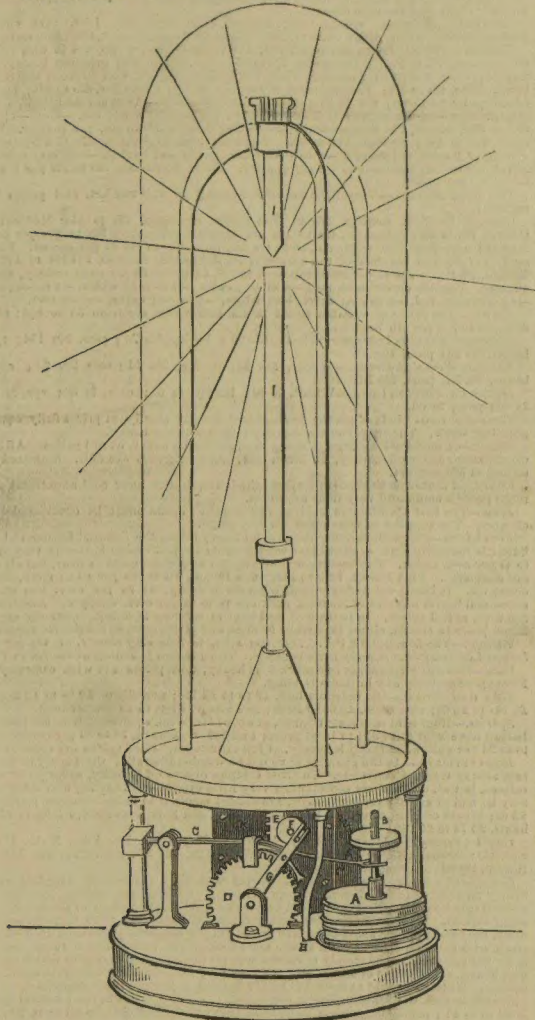


THE PROCESSION IN WINE-STREET.



STAITE'S PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WITH Electricity, as exhibited in the lightning-flash, all are familiar, and with its terrific and appalling powers—now shivering into fragments the forest oak, or razing to the ground the most solid structures—developing, as a physical agent, tremendous mechanical effects. The science of the 19th century has, however, rendered this mysterious fluid serviceable and useful to man, as the means of general illumination. Light from Electricity—a light far exceeding in brilliancy and volume any light ever yet known—has just been exhibited, with unqualified success, by the inventor, Mr. W. Edward Staite (assisted by his coadjutor, Mr. Petrie), at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of a large assembly, composed, for the most part, of scientific men.

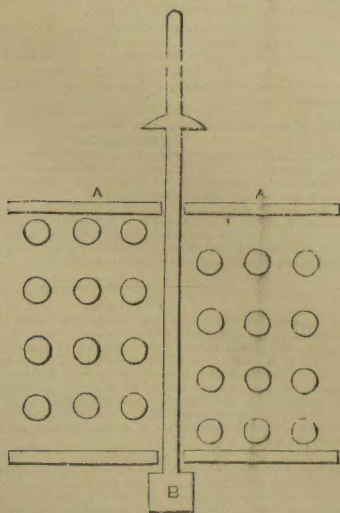


- A Copper Coil
- B Soft Iron Bar for "Raising or Depressing" the Balance Lever
- C Regulating Balance Lever
- D Ratchet Wheel for Raising or Depressing Rack
- E Rack carrying the lower Electrode
- F Eccentric Wheel moved by Clock-work, for giving motion, by means of the Lever G, to the Ratchet Wheel D
- H End of Coil, communicating with the upper Electrode
- I Carbon Electrodes
- K Clock-work movement

STAITE'S PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.

The light was produced from a galvanic battery of moderate size, embracing in its construction and elements several improvements, so as to render the battery constant, continuous, and regular in its action, and economical in cost. By means of solid copper wires the electric fluid is conveyed to the lamp, which may be placed on a table or suspended from the ceiling. In this lamp are two sticks of carbon or carbonaceous material, between which the light is developed; and these sticks are moved by a clock-work arrangement, in proportion as they are consumed, at a speed which is regulated by the current. To render the light continuous, it is necessary that these two pieces of carbon should first be brought into actual contact, that the current may pass, and then be separated to a short distance apart. This is accomplished by means of the current itself, without manual aid. As the carbon gradually wears away (about half an inch an hour), the same regulated distance between the two electrodes, is ensured by like means. The apparatus (if it may be so called) to effect this self-regulation is an electro-magnetic instrument, placed immediately under the plate of the lamp, and through which the current of electricity is made to pass. The principle of this instrument is extremely ingenious, and in some degree resembles a galvanometer: the galvanic current passing through a coil of wire, magnetises a bar of soft iron which is passed through the coil; and, in proportion as the current is strong or feeble, the magnetised bar rises or falls. When the current is in excess, it actuates an escapement, and the two electrodes are drawn to the required distance apart; and when the current passing is less than the regulated quantity, the motion is reversed, and the electrodes are drawn closer together. By these means, not only is the light rendered steady and constant, but only so much of the generated fluid is allowed to pass as is developed in light—effecting an economy of the battery power never before approached.

The light equalled between 800 and 900 standard wax-candles; and when it was thrown by means of a glass lens on some pictures at the end of the room, the effect was almost magical, and was loudly applauded by the assembly. The most delicate tints of colour, the greys, greens, and blues, were as clearly defined as by daylight. The prismatic rays were subsequently shown by Mr. Staite, and were as vivid and bright as those from a sunbeam, and perfectly identical in colour, showing the light to be, in purity, equal to the sun.



A Copper coil. B Soft iron bar.  
SECTION OF COIL.

The light was also exhibited immersed in a bowl of water, to the surprise of many present; and as an illustration of the fact that the light, strictly speaking, was not the result of combustion (in the ordinary sense of the term), but was a pure incandescent light, not dependent upon oxygen for its support. When in action in a room, it neither takes from nor adds to the surrounding air any property whatever—an important fact in large and crowded assemblies. The inventor, we understand, is preparing modifications of his lamps, with a view to show the applicability of the discovery to every purpose of illumination, from a single candle power upwards. The cost of the light he stated to be about one-twelfth that of gas; that it was perfectly safe and harmless and easily managed, and that accidents from explosion or from fire were impossible. At the conclusion of Mr. Staite's address he was loudly applauded, and numerous questions were put and answered on the details of the invention.

A series of lectures with illustrations of the physical properties of light, will shortly be given by the inventor, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which will be

lighted the whole evening by electricity, when the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the merits of this brilliant and novel system of lighting.

CHRIST CHURCH, Highbury.

This handsome Church is consecrated on the 16th ult., by the Lord Bishop of London, attended by about forty or fifty of the clergymen of his diocese. The edifice was crowded by the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, who were unanimous in their praise of this elegant structure.

In plan, this new Church is cruciform—the centre being an octagon, carried by eight octagonal columns, supporting moulded arches, above which is the clerestory, the windows being filled with stained glass of curious patterns. The roof is stained imitation of oak: the lines which are formed by the intersection of the timbers have a very picturesque effect, the principals resting on carved corbels.

The north, south, and west fronts have each a large stained glass window, being contributions by private individuals; the two former were executed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon.

The apse or altar end consists of five sides of an octagon, with a stained glass window in each. The reredos is exquisitely carved, and occupies the whole of the sides; this is finished by a stone altar rail, the altar being ascended by three steps. The communion plate has been presented by one of the congregation.

The organ screen has rather a novel appearance, from the situation which it occupies—being in the tower, presenting two fronts, richly carved in Caen stone.

The pewing is stained in imitation of oak; and, from the form of the Church, the whole of the congregation can see and hear the minister, both in the pulpit and at the communion-table. The means by which this is produced gives a picturesque effect, by the various intersections of the arches, always so pleasing in Gothic structures. The pulpit, reading-desk, and font are of Caen stone, and carved very richly. The Church will accommodate nearly 600 persons.

The edifice is built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. It has been erected at a cost of £6000, from designs of Mr. Allom. From whatever point it is viewed, the building presents a varied and striking form.



NEW CHURCH AT HIGHBURY.

JEROME PATUROT  
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.  
ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

CHAPTER II.

HOW FEAR EMBELLISHES OBJECTS.

Of the two new Commissaries, we lost the lean one and kept the fat one. This was an advantage. The lean one would have vented the effects of his bilious complexion upon us: the fat one, gifted with excellent digestive organs, would therein find a motive for softening the severity of his duties. Besides, he was a provincial, and, taken all in all, the best man in the world. His story may be told in a few words. When young, he had felt a strong inclination for a literary vocation, arising from the fumes of beer and the heat of the public-house; and, as he liberally lavished the tincture of wormwood, and played at dominoes to perfection, with a most chivalrous carelessness, there were not wanting men who said that a mind such as his required a more elevated stage, and that the flowers of his imagination ought not to be left to fade in obscurity. What a trap for an author's vanity! Still he resisted to his last dollar; and if he capitulated, if he resigned himself to his high destinies, it was because the remains of his patrimony disappeared one fine day in the eventual stake of XX.

Then he repaired to Paris, the rendezvous of great ambitions and imperious wants; there he lived for fifteen years crowned with the smallest of glories, condemned to obscure and ungrateful tasks, dining badly, breakfasting sometimes, and giving his friends the sight of a worn-out hat and ventilated boots. Spite of these trials, he remained what nature had made him—good-hearted and without gall. He did not, as others, possess an incurable hatred of all superlatives—he did not see in his misfortunes an universal conspiracy against his genius. Mediocre minds seldom do themselves this justice; they prefer abusing the universe to accusing themselves, and they vent the evils of their organisation on society.

But by the force of circumstances our Commissary found himself associated with the restless world of unacknowledged authors, and he belonged to this con-

gregation when the Revolution broke out. Everything in him then became a claim, his struggle against fate, his perorated boots. He was, therefore, immediately appointed one of the missionaries of the new régime. What a refreshing shower for a long thirsting soul! The Commissary was only too well pleased with the Revolution, and started for his post with joy in his heart and a smile on his lips. He had fifteen years of abstinence to repair, and that was the first revenge he took. How could he have resisted? He did not: his lips approached the goblet of the rich, and he commenced to regulate old scores with his stomach. This was not a light occupation, nor an insignificant care. Our hero knew that he could not acquit himself of it alone, and gathered round him the same parasites who had assisted in the liquidation of his patrimony. Thus supported, the task became less arduous, and was well fulfilled. From time to time some exterior diversions were mingled with it, and served to breathe public anxiety. After drinking, the friends of the Commissary broke the windows of the citizens; while he, ruling like one of Homer's gods, issued a proclamation ornamented with all the colours of his palette.

This conduct produced a great effect; nothing excites enthusiasm so much as fear. Thenceforward, every one in our department swore only by the Commissary. He became the object of exclusive worship; and, at the slightest intimation, they would have raised statues in his honour. He took all these things like a good prince, and left to his friends the care of entertaining, by some innocent frolics, a little civic terror, for which service he paid them by banquets worthy of an Assyrian prince. Nothing was changed in our department; we had only a prefect less, and a Commissary more.

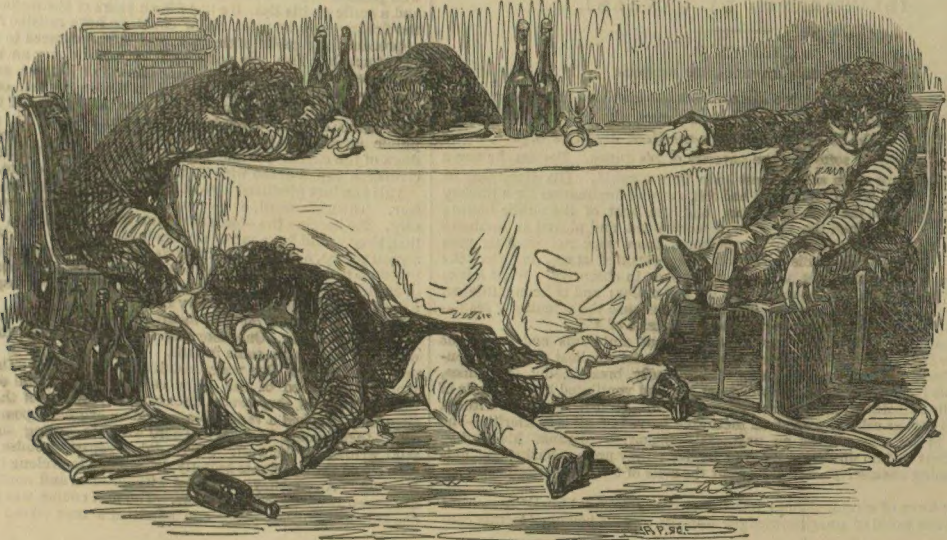
Things continued on this footing until they were interrupted by an unexpected apparition. One morning the magistrate of the Republic was sitting down to table with some friends. The subject was a splendid *déjeuner*, with accompaniment of fine wines and delicate firstlings. The forks were already in motion; the blood of the grape coloured the crystal of the glasses. Between the two courses they were discussing the politics of the future. In the meantime they attacked a venison pasty and an exquisite pomard. Their hearts were glad, their stomachs busy. There were no boding signs in the heavens—no fatal writing on the wall. Never did a repast promise more pleasure and less pain; and the assistants secretly determined to prolong it to the limits of human faculties. Alas! they calculated without fate, and omitted the chapter of the unforeseen from their programme. The first course was finished, when the door obeyed an imperious push, and admitted a man whose physiognomy expressed



THE COMMISSARY'S CONVIVIAL FRIENDS.



anger and discontent. At the noise, and at this sight, the Commissary's first impulse was to turn to the servants and exclaim—  
"What means this? How is it that my orders are not obeyed? Did I not say, I was not visible for any one?"  
Instead of obeying this indirect dismissal, the unknown coldly advanced towards the host, and, casting a look of severity on him and on his associates, "Except for me, citizen-colleague," he replied.  
It was the thin Commissary changed into the Commissary-General, and therefore a superior. Revolt was not permitted. The magistrate of the department, therefore, bowed before powers more extended than his own.  
"Welcome, citizen," he said, rising and motioning his friends to follow his example; "you shall preside. There is a hotchpotch prepared in the manner of this country which will repay your confidence. And to wash it down, we have Burgundy of the date of the old Government. You must confess everything was not bad under it."  
Far from joining in this sally, or obeying the invitation, the Commissary-General's face only darkened more, and his inquisitorial eye surveyed the room. The table, the dishes, shocked him; so much luxury looked suspicious. He belonged to those austere Republicans who would put society to the regimen of black broth. He gave the example, and lived in Spartan frugality. The restaurants for twenty-two sous were to him temples raised to superfluity; he paid a much smaller tribute to the necessities of life, not from want of means, but from principle. He liked to stint himself as others like to enjoy themselves; it was his temperament. It can be guessed, therefore, what effect this table, loaded with succulent dishes, had upon the Commissary-General. He saw in it the disgrace of the new institutions. A dish of asparagus scandalised him most—asparagus at the beginning of March! What an example for the people! He could ill restrain his anger, and he answered in a rough tone—  
"Thanks, citizen. . . In the morning a cup of milk is sufficient for me. . . Besides, my moments are precious. . . I am expected in the next department. . . I can give you only an hour."  
These words were accompanied by gestures which formed an expressive commentary. The Amphitryon felt his boldness desert him; and his guests did not know how to look. The Commissary-General mustered them one by one.  
"These citizens are your friends," said he, addressing his inferior.  
"Yes, my colleague; and I am proud of them," he replied, with a respectful tone. "The flower of the patriots here! The terror of the bourgeoisie! Pure, chosen men!"  
"Well, then, let us sit down," replied the Commissary-General. "I prefer having witnesses. Return to your asparagus, citizens," he said, with biting irony; "I have other cares."  
He took a chair, and again cast a withering look on the untimely vegetables. The guests stepped aside from respect mingled with fear, as if a marble statue had taken a seat at their banquet. It was evident that he was a judge and a master; everything showed it. The simple Commissary was annihilated before the higher power. The austere Republic reproached the epicurean Republic. A long silence obtained, which was broken by the new-comer—  
"Citizens," he said, "I speak out plainly; I am not satisfied with your town. Excuse my frankness; truth before everything."  
"Citizen, that is a very severe judgment," replied the departmental magistrate, wounded to the quick. "May we know how we deserve it?"  
"Nothing is done, citizen! Nothing is shaken; nothing progresses. I saw it at a glance."  
"Explain, citizen, explain. What are your complaints? Where are your proofs?" cried the accused, more and more hurt.  
"Proofs! They are only too abundant, citizen. I have been a quarter of an hour in the chief town of the district—what have I seen? Quiet streets; people going about their businesses."  
"But it seems to me—"  
"Citizens, I wish to explain. If I have accused you unjustly, I will be the first to acknowledge it. Let us see what has happened here; what have you done—have you clubs, as in Paris?"  
"No," said the others, "we have no clubs."  
"Have you had your processions, after the manner of the Parisian ones?"  
"No," said the assembly.  
"No processions, no clubs; that is serious. At least, you have had the *lampions*, as in Paris?"  
The convulsions looked at each other in mute disappointment: the consciousness of their fault penetrated them more and more; they seemed to shrink before this overwhelming examination. But a new confession was pressed from them.



MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been but little to interest the public in the Consols Market during the week; all the fluctuations having arisen from the various changes that usually occur in the settlement of the Account, which nominally took place on Tuesday. It cannot, however, be said to be finally arranged even now. On Monday, it was regarded as being slightly against the party for the fall; but, stock proving more plentiful than was expected, prices receded a point. The following day, some large accounts having been "bought in," prices were again firm; and on Thursday Consols quoted 86½ for Money. The extreme range has been between 86½ and 86¾—every fraction having, in turn, been quoted. A default was publicly spoken of on Thursday, whose account was about £100,000 Consols. It is, however, probable that in this, as well as in several minor instances, the losses in the Share Market have more to do with the suspension than the fluctuation in the Consol account, which has been only about 2½ per cent. The unfunded debt is rather in advance of last week's prices, from the difficulty of finding temporary investments. Bank Stock is heavy, and East India Bonds are not much in demand, notwithstanding the comparatively high rate they pay, viz. 4½ per cent. Absence of public business has, however, been the characteristic of the market; the state of affairs in Prussia causing considerable uneasiness, superseding, for the moment, the more important question of the French Presidency. At the close of the week there was some buoyancy in the market, as the annexed list will evidence:—Bank Stock, 188; Reduced, 85½; Consols, 86½; New 3½ per Cent Ann., 85½; Long Anns, to expire Jan. 1860, 84; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 84; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 83 13-16; India Stock, 234; India Bonds, £1000, 37 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 34 pm.; Consols for Account, 86½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 41 pm.; Ditto, £1000, June, 39 pm.; Ditto, £500, March, 41 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 39 pm.; Small, March, 41 pm.; Small, June, 39 pm.  
Although business has been very limited in the Foreign Market during the week, yet in some instances prices have advanced upon the closing quotation of the preceding six days. Mexican and Portuguese Three per Cents have improved; Spanish Three per Cents, on the contrary, quoting a little lower. The limited amount of transactions may be inferred from the following list of actual bargains at the close of the week:—Brazilian Bonds, New, 1843, 70; Mexican 5 per Cent., 1846, 21½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 34½; Portuguese 4 per Cent., 24½; Russian Bonds, 9½; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 11½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 23½; Belgian 4½ per Cent., 70½; Dutch 4 per Cent. Certificates, 70.  
Railway Shares have been, and continue, rather flatter than during the previous week, notwithstanding good money purchases have been made in many instances on behalf of the public. The late rise, however, could not be expected to exist without some reaction. Speculative purchasers realising, added to compelled sales on "limits," would necessarily affect the market. A greater feeling of confidence is, however, everywhere apparent; while the traffic returns show in general no decrease, notwithstanding the stagnation of business. This alone is cheering; and the wholesome check which has been put upon extensive outlay, with a disposition to close the capital accounts, will be, there is no doubt, ultimately of the greatest benefit to railway property—notwithstanding the losses arising from litigation, ignorance, and an over-sanguine reliance upon an easy Money Market. Shareholders, it is hoped, will now see the necessity of attending the meetings, and, by insisting upon a cessation or total abandonment of unprofitable branches, as well as the employment of experienced persons in the higher branches of the executive, promote a gradual reduction of expenses, and consequent improvement of property. The Market, at the close of the week quoted—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duty paid, or with guarantee, 13; Caledonian, 18½; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 4½; Eastern Counties, 12; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 8½; East Lancashire, New, 10½; Great Northern, 24½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 12½; Great Northern, 4; Ditto, One-Half, A, Deferred, 4½; Ditto, One-Half, B, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 4½; Great Northern of England, 20; Great Western, 79;

"We have had no *lampions*," they said.  
"And you call that a Republic!" exclaimed the indignant judge. "A Republic without *lampions*, without processions, without clubs! Now I am prepared for anything. Confess that you have had no tree of liberty here, with accompaniment of firing and tricolor flags!"  
Their consciences were stricken, their lips powerless. Silence alone replied to the accuser.  
"I thought so," he continued; "I need not go on: nothing as in Paris, absolutely nothing. Not a great idea, not one noble spectacle. Oh! Republic, thus art thou inaugurated. Where are thy fancies? where thy antique drapery?"  
At these words the Commissary-General rose; his grief was sincere; but when his ill-humour was vented by three or four turns round the room, he returned to his seat, and said—  
"Speak, citizen, let us finish this affair. Why did you not agitate the district?"  
"Agitate? For what purpose? It was ready for anything."  
"Apparently, yes; but in their hearts the people are refractory, believe me. And have you punished the functionaries of the fallen system?"  
"Why? They showed themselves eager to obey."  
"Farce! You are cheated, citizen. What, not one revocation, not one destitution?"  
"Three or four only. If you know how submissive the department is—"  
"That is it. Submissive! They pretend to be submissive, and in reality they conspire. Certainly, citizen, you want energy: you forget all many examples and austere traditions," added the Commissary-General, alluding evidently to the well-filled board.  
"But, indeed—"  
"My orders are positive, citizen; positive—you understand. You must agitate."  
"I will do my best," humbly replied the subordinate officer.  
"You have to make up for lost time; begin the work at once! Issue proclamations and bulletins; and be careful in the style. Words as large as houses!"  
"Very well."  
"Then you will have a club—two, if possible."  
"I will have three."  
"You will plant a tree of liberty."  
"I will plant two."  
"You will organise processions."  
"To-morrow."  
"As to public ceremonies I can give no positive orders. Let them be imposing; that is the essential point. If need be, run the town into debt; money cannot be better spent. Always follow the example of Paris: young girls in white, and bulls with gilt horns. Raise the mind of the people by great spectacles, and plenty of allegory!"  
"Allegory, since you wish it."  
"Indeed, citizen, it pleases me to see you return to the true principles of the Revolution. Two words contain them—Agitate and Depose—above all, Depose. No hesitation, no weakness. And remember that Curius Dentatus breakfasted on a dish of radishes when the Samnites sent their ambassadors to him. A nation is nearly enslaved when it puts too much into the mouth. You understand me. Adieu."  
Having given his colleague this last advice, the Commissary-General rose majestically. He took leave like a man who is conscious of his importance, and feels his superiority. The Amphitryon and his companions accompanied him to the steps of the hotel, and did not quit the place till his carriage was gone. But, when it was out of sight, the humiliated Commissary raised his head, and bowing ironically—"A happy journey!" he said. Then, turning to his companions, like a man who feels the necessity of being revenged, "My friends," said he, "do you know whom you have seen?"  
"No," they exclaimed.  
"The President of the Republic of Dry Bread. If it is established, I shall abdicate."  
A unanimous laugh greeted this sally, and the Commissary, in a voice of authority, exclaimed—  
"To our feast, comrades! to our feast! This is only a cloud on a fine day. Quick to luncheon! We are yet the same we were an hour ago. Let us continue."  
The feast lasted till night. In this manner our Commissary honoured the traditions of Curius Dentatus.  
(To be continued.)

THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—The total quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week has been only 1310 quarters. By land carriage the receipts have been trifling in the extreme, hence the show of samples here to-day was very small. The finest qualities of both red and white moved off slowly, at Monday's quotations. All other kinds were a mere drug, and somewhat easier to purchase. The arrivals of foreign wheat have fallen off, yet they have proved seasonably good. The want of an inland consumptive demand had a depressing influence upon the trade. Although we have no actual decline of notice in prices, large parcels might have been had at 1s per quarter less money. The supply of English barley was not large, yet it was more than equal to the wants of the buyers. All foreign was very dull in sale, at barely stationary prices. Malt was in short supply and heavy inquiry. Late prices were with difficulty obtained for any quantity. Oats, beans, and peas were very dull. The latter article, owing to the large import from abroad, was 1s per quarter lower. Flour was the turn cheaper.  
**ARRIVALS.**—English: wheat, 1310; barley, 5220; oats, 120. Irish: oats, 800. Foreign: wheat, 11,390; barley, 4760; oats, 21,150. Flour, 2280 sacks; malt, 2300 quarters.  
**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s 4d to 5s; ditto, white, 4s 4d to 5s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s 4d to 5s; ditto, white, 4s 4d to 5s; grinding barley, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; distilling ditto, 3s 1s to 3s 4s; malt, 2s 6d to 3s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 5s 6d to 6s; brown ditto, 4s 8d to 5s; Kingston and Ware, 6s 1s to 6s 2s; Chevalier, 6s 2s to 6s 4s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s 1s to 2s 4s; potato ditto, 2s 3s to 2s 6s; Koughan and Cork, black, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; ditto, white, 1s 8d to 2s; tick beans, new, 2s 3s to 2s 4s; old, 2s 2s to 2s 3s; grey peas, 3s 7d to 3s 8s; mangle, 3s 8d to 4s; white, 3s 8d to 3s 9s; boliers, 3s 8d to 4s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s 3s to 4s 4s; Suffolk, 3s 8s to 4s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s 7d to 4s, per 280 lbs.—  
**Foreign.**—Danzig red wheat, 4s to 4s 1s; white, 4s to 4s 1s; barley, 4s to 4s 1s; oats, 4s to 4s 1s; beans, 4s to 4s 1s; peas, 4s to 4s 1s per quarter. Flour, American, 2s 3s to 3s 2s per 196 lb; Baltic, 4s to 4s 1s per barrel.  
**The Seed Market.**—Very little business is doing in this market, and prices are almost nominal.  
**Linned.**—English, sewing, 5s 6d to 6s; Baltic, crushing, 4s 2s to 4s 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s 2s to 4s 4s; hempsed, 4s 2s to 4s 4s per quarter; coriander, 1s 6s to 2s 0s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s to 12s; white do, 10s to 11s; oil, 7s to 10s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, 2s 7d to 2s 8d per last of ten quarters; linned cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £13 10s to £14 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 1s to £5 per ton; canary, 50s to 55s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 4s to 4s 1s; white, 4s to 4s 1s; extra, up to 4s 1s. Foreign, red, 4s to 4s 1s; extra, 4s to 4s 1s; white, 4s to 4s 1s; extra, up to 4s 1s.  
**Bread.**—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.  
**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 52s 0d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 37s 2d; peas, 40s 3d.  
**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 51s 8d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 30s 10d; beans, 36s 3d; peas, 39s 1d.  
**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 6s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.  
**Tea.**—For most kinds of tea the demand is tolerably steady, at prices fully equal to those of last week. The supply is not so good as of late, but by no means deficient.  
**Sugar.**—A moderate business is doing in West India sugar, at full prices. All other kinds of raw sugar move off slowly, at late rates. Refined goods are dull. Standard lumps are selling at 50s per cwt.  
**Coffee.**—Plantation Ceylon is firm, and the best qualities have sold at extreme rates. Foreign parcels command very little attention.  
**Rubber.**—The best Carolina is held at 10s per cwt. Patna must be considered 3d per cwt. cheaper. The supplies in warehouse are very large.  
**Provisions.**—Notwithstanding the present heavy stock, the demand for most kinds of Irish butter is tolerably firm, at about last week's quotations. Foreign butter is very dull, and 2s to 4s per cwt. lower. The best parcels of English butter are quite as dear, but all other kinds are neglected. Fine Dorset, 10s 10d to 10s 11d; Devon, 9s 9d to 9s 10d; fresh, 10s 10d to 10s 11d; foreign, 10s 10d to 10s 11d. In bacon exceedingly little business is doing, at 2s per cwt. less money. New tierce and barrel middles of Berwick pork are at 4s 6d per cwt. cheaper. American middles are firm, at full prices. In hams and lard next to nothing is doing. Scarcely any sales have taken place in cheese, either English or foreign, and prices must be considered somewhat lower.  
**Tallow.**—The demand for F.V.C., on the spot, is tolerably steady, at 4s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery exceedingly little is doing. Town tallow is selling at 45s per cwt. net cash.  
**Oils.**—Generally speaking, our market is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. For export scarcely any business is doing.  
**Hay and Straw.**—Old meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 15s; new ditto, £0 0s to £0 0s; old clover, £3 10s to £5 0s; new ditto, £0 0s to £0 0s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.  
**Spirits.**—Rum is in moderate request, at about last week's prices. About 600 puncheons East Indian have sold at 1s 3d to 1s 4d proof; 300 Demerara, 30 to 35 per cent over proof, 2s to 2s 3d per gallon. Brandy is steady, at full currencies. Corn spirits are quite as dear.  
**Hops (Friday).**—As the growers have not forwarded liberally, the supply of new hops on sale to-day was but moderate. The best samples moved off steadily, at fully last week's quotations, but all other kinds commanded very little attention. Yearling and other hops, which may be had at greatly reduced prices, are almost nominal in value.—Sussex pockets, £2 4s to £3 0s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 8s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £2 16s to £3 7s; Farnham, £5 7s to £5 12s.  
**Coals (Friday).**—Sidney's Hartley, 15s 6d; Killingworth, 16s; Eden Main, 17s 6d; Clennell, 15s; Brown's, 15s; Hotspur, 15s 9d; Whitworth, 15s 6d; Stewards', 19s 3d; Braddyl's Hutton, 18s 6d; Haswell, 19s 3d per ton.  
**Smithfield (Friday).**—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, nearly two-thirds of which were of very middling quality; nevertheless, the beef trade was exceedingly heavy, at almost nominal currencies. At least a moiety of the beasts were driven away unsold. With both English and foreign-fed sheep the pens were by no means well filled, the total number being only 4490 head; yet the butchers purchased that description of stock with extreme caution; and where sales took place, rather lower rates were submitted to by the salesmen. The supply of calves was on the increase, owing to which the veal trade was heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lb. In pigs very little business was transacted, at our quotations. Milch cows sold at from £14 to £17 5s each, including their small calf.  
Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 850; cows, 119; sheep, 4490; calves, 238; pigs, 278. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 222; sheep, 650; calves, 53.  
**Newgate and Leadhall (Friday).**—These markets were heavy for each kind of meat, at barely stationary prices.  
Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; real, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 8d.  
ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

BANKRUPTS.

A BUTTERFIELD, Hitchin, builder. J BROWN, Cold-harbour-lane, East Brixton, builder. H NEWSON, Norwich, grocer. W BROWNING, Whitstable, grocer. J B ADAMS, late of Hornamond, but now of Burdett-place, Old Kent-road, miller. W COLLARD, Ramsgate, bread-baker. H BUCKLAND, Chichester-street, Manchester-square, cabinet-maker. T ROSE, Jun, Dorking, grocer. W ARGENT, Abbey-street, Bethnal-green-road, hearth-rug-manufacturer. W BROOKS, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carver and gilder. W STEPHENS, Leigh, Worcestershire, blacksmith. F BROWN, Tunstall, Staffordshire, tanner. C J HAMMER, Upper Lawn, Shropshire, cattle-dealer. J JEPSON, Driffield, Yorkshire, draper. B ROBINSON, Lane, Huddersfield, dyer. P KAENBUSCH and W Y DENT, Leeds, manufacturing chemists. J FEELEY, Liverpool, hotel-keeper. G GLYNN, Liverpool, broker. M SIBSON, Grove, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, cattle-dealer. W DOWEN, Wilmsholme, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H J M'ARTHUR, Paisley, manufacturer. T BEVERIDGE, Craighead of Carnbo, Kinross-shire, farmer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 17.

3rd Dragon Guards: A Shaw to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Browne.  
31st Foot: Second Lieut T Trill to be Ensign; A Cassidy to be Ensign, vice Trill. 33rd: V Bennett to be Ensign, vice Williamson. 38th: Lieut H Holden to be Adjutant, vice Frith. 42nd: Lieut T R D Hay to be Captain, vice Douglas; Ensign J C M'Leod to be Lieutenant, vice Hay; J G Campbell to be Ensign, vice M'Leod. 48th: Ensign W R Williamson to be Lieutenant, vice O'Sullivan; Sergeant-Major E M'Mullen to be Quartermaster, vice Richardson. 6th: Sergeant to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Barnop. 77th: B D Gilly to be Ensign, vice Darley. 81st: Major T S Leger Alcock to be Major, vice Brewet; Lieut-Col G V Creagh; Capt H Renny to be Major, vice Alcock; Lieut H Austen to be Captain, vice Renny; Ensign P G B Lake to be Lieutenant, vice Austen; H L Hilden to be Ensign, vice Lake.  
UNATTACHED.—Lieut J T J English to be Captain.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD-LEUTENANT.

Dorset: Queen's Own Regiment of Cavalry.—E J V Digby, Esq, to be Captain, vice Lord Stovardale; G F Mansel to be Cornet, vice the Earl of Portarlington.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 14.

Corps of Royal Marines: H F Cooper, J H Maskery, W H H West, and H C Mudge, to be Second-Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J THOMPSON, Wells-row, Islington, stone-mason.

BANKRUPTS.

W CHIBNALL, Tothill-street, Westminster, corn-dealer. J DALLINGER, Wickham Market, Suffolk, auctioneer. J HUMPHREY, Grove-street, Hackney, furnishing undertaker. J F WILLS, Portsmouth, wharfinger. J BENNETT, Hart-street, High-street, Camden-town, artists' brush manufacturer. T WARD, Smeethwick, Staffordshire, railway pin and bolt manufacturer. G RADFORD, Alfreton, Derbyshire, builder. H PRATT, Worcester, clerk. T L WALKER, J M WATHEW, and E W KELSALL, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, brickmakers. T MANSON, Lloyd's Coffee House, Royal Exchange, City, underventurer. J J THOMAS, Newmarket, Suffolk, horse-dealer. R N.—At the Rectory, in the parish of St. Mary, Newmarket, Suffolk, the estate of the late Major Brooks, of Louisa, youngest daughter of Captain Pakenham, B.N.

BIRTHS.

At Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th October, the lady of Lieut-Col Farquharson, D. A. General, of a daughter.—At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, of a daughter.—At Newry, the lady of Captain Gubitt, 9th Regiment, of a son.—At Horsely-Hill, Highgate, the wife of W Watson, Esq, of a son.—At No. 37, Forester-terrace, Bayswater, the lady of James St George Burke, Esq, of a son.—At Mountfield House, Harrow-road, the lady of H R Abraham, Esq, of a son.—At 16, North Frederick-street, Dublin, the lady of Ferguson, of a daughter.—At Stratford-upon-Avon, the wife of Thomas W Weston Esq, of Christ College, Cambridge, of a son.—At Winton-house, Pencelant, N.B., on the 10th inst, the wife of Captain Frederick Hutchinson, of a daughter.—At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon Mrs Scott Murray, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, 11th inst., at Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev F J Burton, M.A., Mr Frederick Tagg, of Bell-street, to Miss Lucy Anne Ivis, eldest daughter of the late Mr P Ivis of the same place.—At Wanstead, Essex, the Rev William Keating, M.A., only son of William Keating, of the Inner Temple, Esq, barrister-at-law, to Louisa Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Captain Morgan, I.N., formerly Master-Attendant, Bombay.—At Trinity Church, Exeter, James G Coke, Esq, of Newtown Lodge, Brooks, to Maria, daughter of the late Rev Walter Kilson, Rector of Marlborough, Somerset.—At the British Embassy, Florence, Gerard Lake, youngest son of the late Major Brooks, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Captain Pakenham, B.N.

DEATHS.

At Eynsford, Kent, W Henry Fellows, Esq, in his 51st year.—At Exmouth, Devon, in the 81st year of her age, Lady Holroyd, widow of the late Sir George Rowley Holroyd, of Hare Hatch, in the county of Berks, formerly one of the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.—At the Royal Hospital Fields, Dublin, Dr. Henry, late Director-General of Hospitals, in his 92nd year.—At the residence of his father-in-law, No. 7, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, Henry Hanlon, Esq, late of the 11th Hussars.—At Bath, aged 59, John Hussey, Esq, of Lyme Regis, a magistrate for the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the two former counties.—Lieutenant Warner R H D Heatley, of the 8th Regt Bombay N.I., sixth son of R Heatley, Esq, of Harewood, Waltham-stow.—In Suffolk-square, Cheltenham, Captain T L Butler, late of the 7th Highlanders.—22nd ult., at Clutton Rectory, near Bristol, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Penystone Porlock Powney, Esq, of Ivel's-place, near Maidenhead, Berks, Rector of Windsor Home-peak, and a representative in Parliament of that borough for several sessions in the reign of George III.—At Cheltenham, Jane, wife of Captain Sheridan, B.N.—At Harewood, Waltham-stow, Dublin, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Rev William Lindsey, rector of Arbroath, county of Down, Ireland.—In the 24th year of his age, Frederick Fellows, Lieutenant in the 4th Highlanders, second son of Henry Fellows, Esq, of Hurstborne, Hants.—At Capetown, Bonlogne-sur-Mer, John Hill, Esq, M.D., in the 70th year of his age.—At the Rectory, in the 80th year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of the Rev H G Watkins, M.A., rector of St Swythyn's, London-stone.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**STEAM LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.**—The Lords of the Admiralty are so convinced of the utility of steam guardships as tested in the successful issue to the trial of the *Blenheim*, that they contemplate ordering the construction of two line-of-battle ships upon the screw principle of the most approved lines, and sending one to the Mediterranean, one to South America, and one or other of those already adapted to the East Indian station.  
**LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "RANGER."**—Advices from the coast of Africa to the 25th September announce the sinking (whilst being "hove down" to have some damages in her bottom repaired), in Porto Grand Bay, on the 5th of September, of the above vessel, which, it was expected, would go to pieces.  
**THE MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND, BELGIUM, AND GERMANY.**—The arrangements made between the English and Belgian authorities for the more rapid transmission of the mails and passengers *via* Dover and Ostend, and to and from Belgium and Germany, came into operation on the 11th. The most striking alteration is in the transit between Brussels and London. The letters were thirty-nine hours from the time of being posted to their delivery in London; under the following new arrangement they will be delivered in nineteen.—The mail train leaves Brussels at 6 p.m.; is joined at Malines by the train from Cologne and Berlin; the mails are embarked at Ostend between 10.45 and 2 in the morning; reach Dover in time for the 8 a.m. express train (which conveys the French mails), and reach London at 10.30. To passengers the gain will be fully twelve hours in time, and considerable saving of expense and trouble, as the journey from Brussels will be performed without stopping. From Cologne the journey will occupy twenty-four hours; from Hamburg, forty-four; Berlin, fifty-eight; to Vienna, three-and-a-half days; to Trieste, five to six. From London to the Continent the new arrangement is a great improvement, particularly as regards the points beyond Brussels. The mails leave London (as usual) at 8.30, but instead of waiting at Dover and at Ostend, as they did frequently, until the next morning or afternoon, they will be embarked at once, and will leave between 11.15 p.m. and 2 a.m., so as to arrive in Ostend about 7, in time for the first train. Should they be detained at sea, a special train will be in readiness until 8.30, to take on the mails and passengers, to join the first train at Malines, from whence they will reach Brussels or Antwerp at noon, Cologne the same evening, Bremen at 2, Hamburg at 5, and Berlin at 9.30 the next evening, &c. Great as these improvements are, they are but the prelude to more important ones. A good deal of time may yet be saved, and the authorities are alive to the fact; but it is not an easy task to overcome routine and prejudice. Great praise is due to them for what has been effected.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

## THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.  
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLE  
EVERY NIGHT.

M. JULIEN has the great gratification to announce that he has succeeded in obtaining the kind permission of the Commanding Officers of the Royal Guards for the attendance of their Military Bands on further orders.

The Band of her Majesty's 1st Life Guards,  
The Band of her Majesty's 1st Horse Guards,  
The Band of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards,  
and

The Band of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards,  
will therefore continue to take part in the performance of the National Anthem and the British Army Quadrille every night until further notice.

The Programme during the week will include a New Grand Selection and Fantasia from Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni;" Beethoven's Symphonies—C Minor, the Symphony in D, "The Pastoral," and the Symphony in F; Spohr's Symphony, "The Power of Sound;" the Overture to "Egmont;" "Euryanthe," and the "Carnaval Romain;" Locke's Music to "Macbeth;" the Caroline Polka; Original Valse a Deux Temps; a New Valse by M. Barot; and a New Valse by Herr Koenig, &c.

Promenade and Boxes .. .. . 1s. 0d.  
Dress .. .. . 10 6  
Private Boxes .. .. . 10 6  
Ditto .. .. . 21

## EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CON-

CERTS.—MR. SIMS REEVES and M. THALBERG.—These unrivalled artists will make their first appearance for this season on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Nov. 22nd.

Mr. Sims Reeves will sing—"Scene," "Oh! 'tis a glorious sight" (from Weber's "Oberon"); Dramatic Scene, "St. Agnes" (Alary); (composed expressly for Mr. Sims Reeves, and now performed for the first time); Song, "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me" (Carter); and Naval Song, "The Bay of Biscay."

M. Thalberg will perform a fantasia, "Lucrezia Borgia" (Thalberg), and grand fantasia, "Masanello" (Thalberg). These Concerts will be continued for five consecutive Wednesday evenings, but this will be the only evening upon which the above can be heard, as no portion of any programme will be repeated.

Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Stalls, 7s.; are now ready, and may be had of the principal Music-sellers, and of Mr. Stammers, Managing Director, 4, Exeter Hall.

## WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES.

PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, MONDAY, NOV. 20, and every Monday. A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M.C. Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commence at Ten, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 21, St. John's-square; and of Mr. Corrie, 52, Great Marlborough-street.

## WALHALLA.—SALLE DE VALENTINO.

Leicester-square.—Crowded nightly with the elite of Fashion. Admiring audiences and the eulogistic encomiums of the metropolitan press have pronounced this magnificent Salon the no less ultra of elegance. In taste and execution, every improvement that experience could suggest in former establishments has been carried out here, to render the Salle de Danse perfect. The arrangements are entrusted to Four Professors of Dancing from Her Majesty's Theatre; and an Orchestra, comprising many of the first instrumentalists of the day, conducted by Herr Carl, executes the most recent and admired compositions extant in Quadrilles, Mazurkas, Valses, Polkas, &c. Doors open at a Quarter past Eight; Dancing commences at Half past Eight, terminating at Half past Eleven. Admission, One Shilling.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

A LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of an EMPTY BOTTLE, by Dr. Ryan, daily, at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; on the alternate Evenings on Voltaic Electricity, with the Electric Light, by Dr. Bachofner. A Lecture on Pneumatics, delivered at Two O'clock. The Microscope at One o'clock daily. The Dissolving Views, with Historical Descriptions. The Chromatope. The Phantasmagoria, by Child, at Eight O'clock. Diver and Diving-Bell. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

## PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in

London to purchase good instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. a splendid toned Piccolos, with 64 Octaves, Metallic Plate, O G Fall, &c., only 25 guineas. An immense Stock always on show.

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## ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—

PARIAN BROOCHES, as patronised by Mdlle. Jenny Lind, in circle and oval wreaths, and groups of most brilliant designs in flowers, and are the greatest novelties of the season, can be obtained direct from Mrs. MARY BROUGHAM, Burslem, Staffordshire. Sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of 5s. in postage stamps.—"We have seen specimens of the Brooches, and nothing more elegantly executed, or appropriate to female ornament, ever came under our notice."—Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 20th, 1848.

## HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, jewelled

in four holes, with maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, in elegantly engraved cases, for 55 15s. Also, highly-finished Silver Watches, with richly engraved dials and movements equal to the above, for 55s. A guarantee given with every watch.—HAWLEY and Co., 234, High Holborn, one door from Great Turnstile. Old gold plate and watches purchased or taken in exchange.

## JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER

WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for 45 5s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

## SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—

SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, have finished a large and splendid STOCK of SILVER PLATE and FORKS in every variety of pattern. The late extensive demand for this article having rendered a constant supply impossible, S. and Sons take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. All the articles usually made in solid silver are now manufactured by Sarl and Sons in their Argentine Plate. Pamphlets of prices and patterns gratis.

## A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD

WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for 52 10s., a very suitable present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelve-month's trial allowed; the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Water Street, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

## WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.—

T. COX SAVORY and CO. have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various watches in use at the present time, and explaining the various arrangements of their STOCK of these elegant presents to the dinner table, which should be obtained previous to the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which should be accuracy and durability. It also contains remarks on the proper management of a watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis on application personally, or by post.

T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

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T. COX SAVORY and CO.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free, if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated or white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.

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## SILVER-PLATED DISH COVERS and

CORNER DISHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, invite an inspection of their STOCK of these elegant presents to the dinner table, which they continue to sell of superior quality, cheaper than any other house in the trade. Drawings, with prices annexed, forwarded to any part of the kingdom postage free.

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A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved:—

Strong Silver Tea Set, £12 15 0  
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt 7 4 0  
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt 5 0 0  
Ditto Coffee-pot, .. 16 0 0

The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly chased:—

Strong Silver Tea Set, £15 10 0  
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt 8 5 0  
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt 5 18 0  
Ditto Coffee-pot, .. 17 17 0

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-Rooms, including every variety of patterns, from 53s. upwards. Any article may be had separately; and a Catalogue of Prices, with drawings, will be forwarded gratis, per post, to any part of Great Britain or the colonies.

## PUBLICATIONS, &amp;c.

## NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.—Will be Pub-

lished early in December, THE WINDS AND THE WAVES, a Tale of Love. "To all who desire the spiritual and temporal welfare of their poorer neighbours, this work is respectfully dedicated." Illustrated by Gilbert and others. Bound and gilt, price 5s.—Also, THE ART-UNION ANNUAL, last vol. Published on large paper, 23 3s.; small, 11 6d.—Published by E. ATCHLEY, 106, Great Russell-street, Bedford-square, London.

## MUSIC.—LES HUGUENOTS.—This

splendid opera is now completed in Nos. 96 and 97 of the PIANISTA, 2s. each. Also, Lucrezia Borgia, La Figlia Norma, Sonnambula, Lucia, and 20 others, 2s. each; or post-free, 30 stamps. All full music size. Catalogues gratis.

## NEW SONG—"DEAREST, THEN I'LL

LOVE YOU MORE." Price 2s. (sent postage free.) This is an answer to "Will you Love me then as now?" one of the most successful songs of the day. The melody and words of the present ballad are equally interesting and beautiful as the former, and will no doubt obtain a similar share of popularity.

London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

## GAVARNI.—LE BOSSU, Journal Satyrique

Francais, donne une serie de gravures par Gavarni. Ce journal, qui a fait sensation a Londres, va voir augmenter son succes par le concours du celebre artiste. Outre une grande variete d'articles satyriques, il presente dans une serie d'articles l'histoire secrete de la Revolution et des personnages de l'evrier. Abonnement 12s par an; le No. 34. Office, 183, Fleet-street. Se trouve chez tous les news-agents d'Angleterre.

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L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 109, Whitechapel-road, London, have been entrusted by the executors of the late Thomas Hempton to DISPOSE OF the whole of his valuable STOCK of Worsted and Washing Damask Table Covers, &c., and have removed the same to their own premises, 106 to 109, Whitechapel-road, in order to effect an early clearance, the following reductions will be submitted to.—Lot 1. About 40 pieces of washing damasks, original price 9s. 6d. now 4s. 6d. Lot 2. 147 pieces ditto, original price 1s. 9d. now 6s. 6d. Lot 3. 300 pieces of ditto, original price 1s. 9d. now 8d. Lot 4. 200 pieces of ditto, original price 1s. 9d. now 11d. Lot 5. 500 pieces self-coloured damasks, all worsted, original price 1s. 9d. now 10d. Lot 6. 100 pieces magnificent quality ditto, original price 2s. 2d. now 1s. 2d. Also 100 pieces superior Brussels carpets, last year's designs, all at 2s. 9d. per yard. Patterns of the above articles forwarded on application to any part of the kingdom gratis.—L. and M. WORMS, Linendrapers, Silkmercers, Furriers, Shawl Manufacturers, Carpet and Cabinet Warehousemen, &c., 106 to 109, Whitechapel-road, opposite the London Hospital.

## ALLAN, SON, and CO. have been the suc-

cessful tenders for the STOCK IN TRADE of CHARLES NICHOLL, bankrupt, 72, Quadrant, Regent-street (opposite Swan and Emancipator), at a discount of 54 1/2 per cent. from the cost price; consisting of gorgeous novelties in Shawls of India, China, French, and Paisley manufacture; the newest Paris Mantles in Velvet, Satin, and Watered Silks; also Furs of all nations, which will be offered in conjunction with the Bankrupt Stock of Messrs. Partula, Dolfus, and Co., of Lyons, consisting of Silks and Velvets, being by far the largest in amount, as also in gorgeousness of design, ever offered by any house.

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## REAL BROCADE SILKS.

Rich Brocade, the dress .. .. . 14 Guineas.  
Very beautiful .. .. . 2 1/2 ..  
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## PARIS VELVET MANTLES.

Lyons Velvet Mantle, lined throughout with silk, and quilted, 14 Guineas, usual price 18 Guineas, and 12 Guineas, with new designs.

Very large and beautifully made real Lyons Velvet, 2 Guineas, and 1 Guineas.

PURE CACHMERE SHAWLS.

Pure Cachmere Long Shawls, 6 Guineas, never sold for less than 20 Guineas, and in most instances, 30 Guineas.

Pure Cachmere Square Shawls, the very best made, usual price from 15 to 25 Guineas, will be sold at 34 Guineas.

## FURS.

Real Sable Riding and Queen's Boas of rich colour, 25s., usual price 55s.

A Set of Russian Sable, comprising Muff, Riding or Queen's Boa, and Cuffs, of first-rate quality, 52 guineas, well worth 115s.

Polish Sable Riding Boas, of such beautiful appearance that the very best judges can hardly distinguish them from Russian Sable, the entire lot selling at 10s. 6d., well worth 35s.

Sale to commence on Monday, the 20th, and following days.

## CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and

PELISSES, in all the new materials and prevailing styles, a large portion of which are expressly adapted for SCHOOL WEAR, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, FINCHBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON.





THE DOCK WORKS AT GREAT GRIMSBY.

## GREAT GRIMSBY AND ITS DOCKS.

THE opening of the Great Northern Railway, which gives a railway communication throughout from Great Grimsby to London, and the success which has attended the operation of excluding the water from the coffer-dam and embankments of the Deep Sea Docks, now constructing at Great Grimsby, furnish us with the opportunity of redeeming the promise we made to describe these Docks, when we gave representations of the large pier erected for crossing the Humber ferry, and of the more remarkable points of the line traversed by the section of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, opened in March last. We now give two views of these important Dock works.

Many of our readers, not ill-versed in the geography of foreign lands, may pause here and ask where is Great Grimsby? Great Grimsby lies on the north-eastern coast of Lincolnshire, at the widest part of the mouth of the Humber, facing the sea, and protected by a curve on the Yorkshire side of the river, known as Spurn Point, from all the storms of the German Ocean. This admirable situation, just out of the sea and at the mouth of the river, with the advantage of a natural breakwater against wind and waves, made it a port of importance in Saxon times, long before Hull was founded.

Macpherson, in his "Annals of Commerce," states that "Grimsby is noted by the Norwegian or Icelandic writers, as an emporium resorted to by merchants from Norway, Scotland, Orkney, and the Western Islands."

The municipal rights which it still enjoys are said to date from King John. The earliest charter in existence was granted by Edward III., and vested the government of the town in a mayor, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six burgesses. In that reign Grimsby carried on a considerable trade; and was rich and populous, as is proved by its having furnished eleven ships and one hundred and seventy men to assist at the siege of Calais. From very early times Grimsby returned two members to the House of Commons; but the Reform Bill reduced this privilege one half, by placing the borough in Schedule B.

In the course of time the superior means of internal communication afforded by the Humber raised up Hull, and attracted nearly all the commerce of Grimsby. It then sunk into a mere fishing village, sustained in factitious importance by municipal and parliamentary privileges, until about fifty years ago, when some local landowners formed a company and made a dock, which extends, canal-like, into the town, with a capacity of about fifteen acres. This dock did much toward saving the town from utter decay, and was of considerable advantage, although the tides permitted it to be open but a few hours each day, for local exports and imports.

In 1845, a Company was formed for the purpose of making a Dock at Great Grimsby, worthy of its admirable local position, and to connect it, by the contemplated railway communication, with all the principal towns of England. This Company eventually purchased all the property and privileges of the Old Dock Company at a cheap price.

The promoters of the succession of lines, since amalgamated under the title of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, made Great Grimsby one of their termini. They had the wisdom soon to see the importance of executing the Dock works upon a scale which would render it a first-rate shipping station. In great towns it has not been unusual to expend vast sums of money upon ac-

commodation for railway stock, land carriages, and merchandise. At Grimsby there was no large population, but there was a natural position most favourable for local, river, coasting, and foreign trade, when once by railways a means of internal communication, equal to the water carriage possessed by Hull was opened. It was determined to provide the best possible accommodation for ships and steamers, as well as land carriages, to attract and create a trade and population, as well as serve the local and general traffic which would naturally flow along the railways.

The Dock Company was amalgamated with the Manchester and Sheffield Railway; and the works were placed in the hands of Mr. Rendel, the celebrated engineer of Birkenhead Docks and the works at Plymouth; and it was determined to construct docks and warehouses on the most complete scale, as a branch, a feeder, and a water station for the railway.

It will be seen that, in a naval point of view, Great Grimsby occupies a very important position, commanding as it does the mouth of the Humber, and enabling war-steamers to dash into the ocean at a moment's notice. In the last war twelve hundred vessels under convoy were frequently seen at anchor, under the shelter of Spurn Point. In adverse winds nearly as many may be seen taking advantage of this natural protection. The Admiralty were so sensible of the great naval advantages that Grimsby would possess when connected with the interior of the metropolis by railways, that they induced the Woods and Forests to give up a large tract of land of many acres on condition that the lock-gates were increased to a sufficient capacity to receive the largest war-steamers. This the Company consented to do at an additional expense, it is said not far short of £50,000. We believe it is the first instance on record of such a work, for a purely national object, having been undertaken by a private company. The two railways terminate at Great Grimsby—the East Lincolnshire (belonging to the Great Northern) opens up a communication with London through Boston and Peterborough; and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire opens a communication with Hull, Lincoln, and the other towns from which it takes its name. A branch from the station where these two railways unite passes through the town until it reaches the edge of the dock; there it divides into two forks, one of which will traverse the East Wharf to the extremity of the Pier, for the convenience of passengers and goods landed in the outer Basin; the other fork will traverse the West Wharf between the quay edge and intended warehouses for the transport of heavy goods.

The Dock works consist of a wet dock, of an area of about thirty acres, walled in on the west side by a wharf 2000 feet long, 200 wide, and 36 feet high, having at the extremity a pier of great length, making in all a waterside quay and pier about three-quarters of a mile long. This will be the passenger pier for steamers from Hamburg and the Baltic. The east side wharfing, of the same length, and 670 feet wide, will be partly covered with warehouses, and partly devoted to a goods station, with a perfect communication between the shipping, the warehouses, and the railway, by tramways,—the first example, perhaps, of a complete union of such works.

The passage to the Docks will be through an entrance basin formed by the two piers, area about twenty acres; within which, and alongside the piers, vessels not requiring to enter the Docks may lie. Thus a steamer may discharge passengers and goods in railway carriages and trucks brought right alongside, and taking mails and Manchester silk and cotton goods aboard from other trucks, and go to sea again all in one tide. The communication between the open tidal basin and the Dock will be effected by two locks. The one 300 feet long and 65 feet wide, will admit the largest war-steamers at any time, except an hour before, and an hour after dead low water. The other will be 200 feet long, and 45 feet wide. At the lowest tide there will be six feet water on the threshold of these Dock-

gates. All the ordinary class of vessels and steamers will find water enough to enter and lie in shelter in the basin at any hour. At Hull large vessels can only enter an hour before and an hour after high water.

The Dock has capacity for accommodating 700 average ships, and the basin 500, in all 1200—being a number equal to the accommodation of all the docks open at Hull, where at present the accommodation is insufficient, and Hull merchants are looking for relief to Grimsby Docks.

The Dock dues are fixed at a merely nominal rate. The arrangements for receiving and dispatching goods, either for import or export, require no intermediate cartage. Vessels arriving to discharge cargoes for warehousing, will lie under the very warehouse cranes. Those with goods for immediate transmission into the interior, as, for instance, German wool for Leeds or Manchester, will discharge into a line of trucks standing upon the quay. For export the facilities will be equally great; and as the docks and warehouses will be surrounded by a wall, there will be none of that pilferage which occurs at Liverpool and other ports, where the storehouses are at a distance from the quays. Here, as we have said, the sea, the rails, the quays, and warehouses are in most convenient juxtaposition.

Our Baltic and German trade becomes daily of more importance. For the timber trade, Grimsby is peculiarly well situated. Merchants from Hull have already established timber wharfs there; and such is the prospective prosperity of the port, that the Customs duties, without increased facilities, have risen in three years from £3900 to £70,000 a year.

The connexion of Grimsby with Leeds and Manchester is even closer than with London.

The Docks of Grimsby saving twenty miles of river navigation, and lying fifty miles nearer London than Hull, accessible at all hours, will always enable passengers and mails to reach London six hours sooner than by way of Hull. In winter evenings they may be landed the same night, instead of having to lie off until the next morning.

Lincolnshire is the greatest producing county in the kingdom, and therefore requires the largest quantity of bones, oil-cake, and other tillages imported from the Baltic ports. These Docks will also render Great Grimsby the first and best harbour of refuge on the eastern coast.

Endowed with such dock accommodation, forming the port of the greatest producing county, united by railways with Hull, with Leeds, and the clothing district, with Lancashire, the greatest manufacturing county, and with London by a direct line, nearly the most level in the kingdom; not rivalling Hull, but acting as a useful auxiliary and outpost for the overflowing Baltic trade, at the same time that it creates a new and profitable commerce of its own, it is impossible to doubt but that Great Grimsby must become one of our most important commercial and naval ports, the mart of a great foreign and home trade. In the unhappy case of war, it must be the station for the fleets which, in the last war, used to lie with so much danger in the Boston-roads—with this difference, that now a few war-steamers will do the watching work of a whole squadron; and we may presume that the national importance of Great Grimsby which has induced Prince Albert to announce his intention of laying the first stone in the spring.

The Diamond Steam-packet Company held the annual general court of proprietors at Gravesend, on Friday se'nnight. The report stated that the balance in hand enabled them to propose a dividend of 5 per cent.; this dividend was subsequently declared; and Mr. Birchall having been appointed managing director, with a salary of £200 a year, and the directors and auditors having been re-elected, the meeting separated.



THE DOCK WORKS AT GREAT GRIMSBY.